Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:- July 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JULY 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1934-43	Harvested 1944	For harvest, 1945	1945 Percent of 1944
Corn, all	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Flaxseed	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums (exc. sirup)	14,493	17,650	15,379	87.1
Cotton 1/	26,359	20,354	18,355	90.2
Hay, all tame	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field	319	695	503	72.4
Soybeans 3/	9,120	13,564	13,283	97.9
Cowpeas 3/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/	2,740	3,994	3,953	99.0
Potatoes	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets	808	558	715	128.1
Hops	34	37	41	110.9

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1934-43 Percent 4/	Average 1934-43 1,000 bushels	1944 Percent 4/	1944 1,000 bushels	1945 Percent 4/	1945 1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	26.7	589,188	20.6	561,181	25.7	747,338
Oats	16.0	169,941	16.3	185,293	18.1	211,258
Wheat (old crop)	10.5	83,995	12.3	103,742	8.3	89,631
Soybeans	—	—	5.6	10,858	4.0	7,749

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.
4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1945
(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE: Average 1934-43	YIELD PER ACRE: 1944	YIELD PER ACRE: Indicated July 1, 1945	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Average 1934-43	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): 1944	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Indicated June 1, 1945	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Indicated July 1, 1945
Corn, all.....bu.	26.8	33.2	29.1	2,433,060	3,228,361	—	2,685,328
Wheat, all..... "	14.7	18.2	17.4	789,080	1,078,647	1,084,652	1,128,690
Winter..... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	797,255	834,189
All spring... "	13.2	16.9	15.9	203,085	314,574	287,397	294,501
Durum..... "	12.1	15.1	14.4	29,330	31,933	27,864	27,217
Other spring "	13.3	17.2	16.1	173,756	282,641	259,533	267,284
Oats..... "	29.6	29.9	33.8	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,334,376	1,418,993
Barley..... "	22.3	23.0	24.1	273,481	284,426	257,788	255,671
Rye..... "	11.9	11.5	13.0	41,434	25,872	28,123	27,327
Flaxseed..... "	8.1	8.4	8.5	21,684	23,527	—	32,728
Rice..... "	47.8	47.9	49.9	52,346	70,237	—	74,784
Hay, all tame...ton	1.34	1.41	1.48	77,415	83,845	—	87,712
Hay, wild..... "	.83	.97	.94	10,144	14,135	—	13,444
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.. "	1.24	1.35	1.40	24,289	28,771	—	29,835
Hay, alfalfa.... "	2.04	2.19	2.24	28,604	31,702	—	32,522
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 872	2/784	2/ 828	15,942	16,128	—	15,052
Peas, dry field. "	2/ 1,189	2/1,277	2/ 1,299	3,976	8,873	—	6,532
Potatoes.....bu.	124.0	130.4	143.4	375,091	379,436	—	408,034
Sweetpotatoes.. "	84.2	92.9	90.0	67,059	71,651	—	64,077
Tobacco.....lb.	926	1,117	1,038	1,392,390	1,950,213	—	1,890,328
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.5	20.8	22.6	5,640	6,148	—	6,840
Sugar beets.... "	11.9	12.1	12.5	9,644	6,753	—	8,919
Hops.....lb.	1,157	1,303	1,349	3/39,240	47,695	—	54,756
Apples, commercial crop 4/.....bu.	—	—	—	3/119,046	3/124,754	—	69,962
Peaches..... "	—	—	—	3/ 57,201	3/75,963	78,243	80,432
Pears..... "	—	—	—	3/ 28,616	3/31,956	31,519	32,861
Grapes 5/.....ton	—	—	—	3/ 2,475	2,737	—	2,736
Cherries..... " (12 States)	—	—	—	3/ 153	3/ 202	134	128
	Condition July 1						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Pasture.....	78	85	89	—	—	—	—
Peanuts.....	75	72	79	—	—	—	—

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ See footnote on table by States. 5/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

APPROVED:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1945

Total crop production for the whole country promises to be well above average -- not quite in the bumper class of 1942 and 1944, but higher than for any of the others years on record. Such was the outlook on July 1, despite the sharp drop in cotton acreage, and the uncertain prospects for the late-planted corn and other spring crops in several important producing sections. Cool weather over most of the country during much of June slowed plant development and further delayed maturity. This weather was decidedly unfavorable for corn in the North Central States. Notwithstanding, the weather was good for small grains which had reached the filling stage, almost ideal for hay and pasture growth, and excellent for production of milk and eggs. There is need for warmer and drier weather in most of the northern half of the country, and for liberal rains in the Southwest and locally in the Southeast. Combined acreage of all crops is the second largest since 1932 and indicated yields of most crops are well above average.

Though aggregate total crop production for 1945 is not rated a record, the outlook for a number of individual crops is for record or near-record production. There are important increases in some vitally needed commodities: food grains, sugar and flaxseed. Big crops of potatoes, tobacco and several of the fruits and vegetables are in prospect. The wheat crop at 1,129 million bushels is an all-time high. There is a record crop of rice, but a smaller than average rye crop. The combined output of 4 food grains is expected to be the largest ever produced. The tonnage of truck crops for market may equal or slightly exceed the record volume produced in 1944. The expected total of 101 million tons of hay would be second only to the 105 million tons produced in 1943. The prospective oats crop would be the largest in 25 years. Above-average yields per acre are indicated for barley, rye, sugar beets, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and a considerable number of the vegetable crops. As the full effects of earlier adverse weather become apparent, combined tonnage of deciduous fruits is expected to be slightly less than average. July 1 conditions point to a corn crop of only 2,685 million bushels -- 543 million below last year's record. Hence, production of feed grains is indicated to be below the record volumes of the last 3 years, but above most other years. Pastures have seldom looked better than they do this year. Except for the drought area in the Southwest, ranges are in good condition with feed prospects bright.

The total acreage of 52 crops for harvest as indicated on July 1, approximates 350 million acres. This total is only about 1 3/4 million acres below the big acreage harvested in 1944, and would be the second largest since the years 1928 to 1932, when the acreages harvested ranged between 351 and 362 million acres.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the acreage planted will fall only about ½ million acres below the prospective planted acreage for the crops that were covered in the March Prospective Plantings Report. That such an acreage could be planted is a remarkable accomplishment in view of the adverse weather which interfered with land preparation and planting operations. Not all of the planned acreage of corn and small grains, especially barley, could be planted this spring in the Corn Belt, North Atlantic, and in the West South Central States. Though sorghum planting in the southern sections of the principal growing area may continue into August, operations have been held up by too much wet and cold weather in the northern part, and by severe drought in the southern part of the area. July 1 information indicates that sorghum acreage will fall somewhat short of earlier intentions, even though some large shifts to this crop from small grains, corn and cotton have already occurred.

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Farmers seem to have about carried out their plans for the acreages of most other crops. However, the sugar beet acreage is about 3 percent above the earlier intentions, in spite of the fact that cold and wet weather caused the Michigan acreage to fall substantially below that contracted. A broader support price program brought a marked upward change from the planned acreage of dry field peas, although the planted acreage is considerably smaller than in either of the last two years.

Compared with last year, all of the North Central, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Coast States report about the same or more acreage planted to crops. Despite unfavorable weather which greatly delayed planting in the North Atlantic States, the total acreage of crops in this region is only slightly below last year. The most significant change in the total acreage picture is the general decrease evident in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Here, the major crops of corn and cotton show sizeable reductions. The acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 was 18,355,000 acres, down 9.8 percent from last year. While these reductions have been offset to some degree by increases in tobacco, sugarcane, small grains, and peanuts in some areas, the decrease is due, in no small measure, to a dwindling manpower supply.

The pattern of crop acreages this season reflects varied influences of prices, wartime needs, farm carryover, comparative returns from competitive crops, limited labor supplies and, to no small extent, the exigencies caused by the weather. The big shift from row crops to small grains was encouraged by lower labor requirements for the latter, unusually favorable conditions for planting small grains last fall and early this spring, and light abandonment of winter grains. The shift would have been even greater if wet and cold weather from April on past the optimum dates for planting had not prevented seeding all of the intended acreage of spring oats and barley. The promise of high returns per acre for crops with large labor needs is shifting the available labor force to take care of increased acreages of tobacco, sugar beets and truck crops for market and processing. Similarly, acreage increases for potatoes and peanuts have taken place in the high yielding areas with decreases occurring in the lowest yielding States. Crops which are at a competitive disadvantage with alternative crops, or with crops grown in other areas, show decreases in acreage. Thus farmers have planted less barley, rye, durum wheat, dry beans and peas, cowpeas and sirup crops. The general tendency, however, is for comparatively smaller decreases to occur in the sections where a crop is more adaptable, with the marginal areas showing sharper declines. Most of the better lands will be closely utilized, but in the Southern States, probably less so than in 1944. Some good bottom lands will be idle as a result of floods and wet weather.

For the most part, weather during the first three weeks of June was a repetition of the kind which began in mid-April and continued through May. A definite turn for the better occurred in the latter part of June and in early July when warmer temperatures and a more beneficial distribution of rainfall resulted in a favorable response by vegetative growth. Torrential rains drenched the parched areas in Florida with some stations recording 10 inches of rain in 24 hours. This definitely broke the critical drought in that State and citrus crops responded quickly with a heavy bloom. The other Southeastern States received fairly generous rains along the coast line areas but the interior parts were dry, relieved only occasionally by light spotted rains. Crops suffered under recent high temperatures but rains since July 1 in the dry sections were bringing needed relief again. In spite of the dry situation, July 1 crop prospects are near average or somewhat above in all the South Atlantic States, except Florida.

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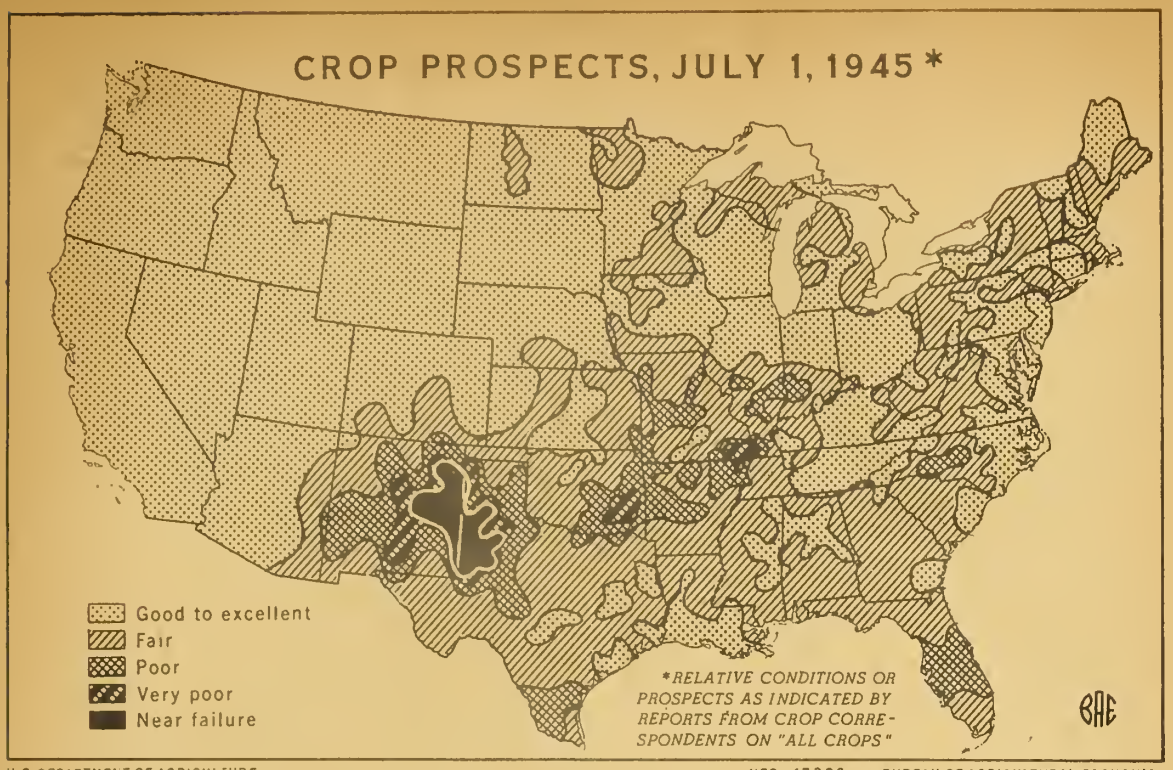

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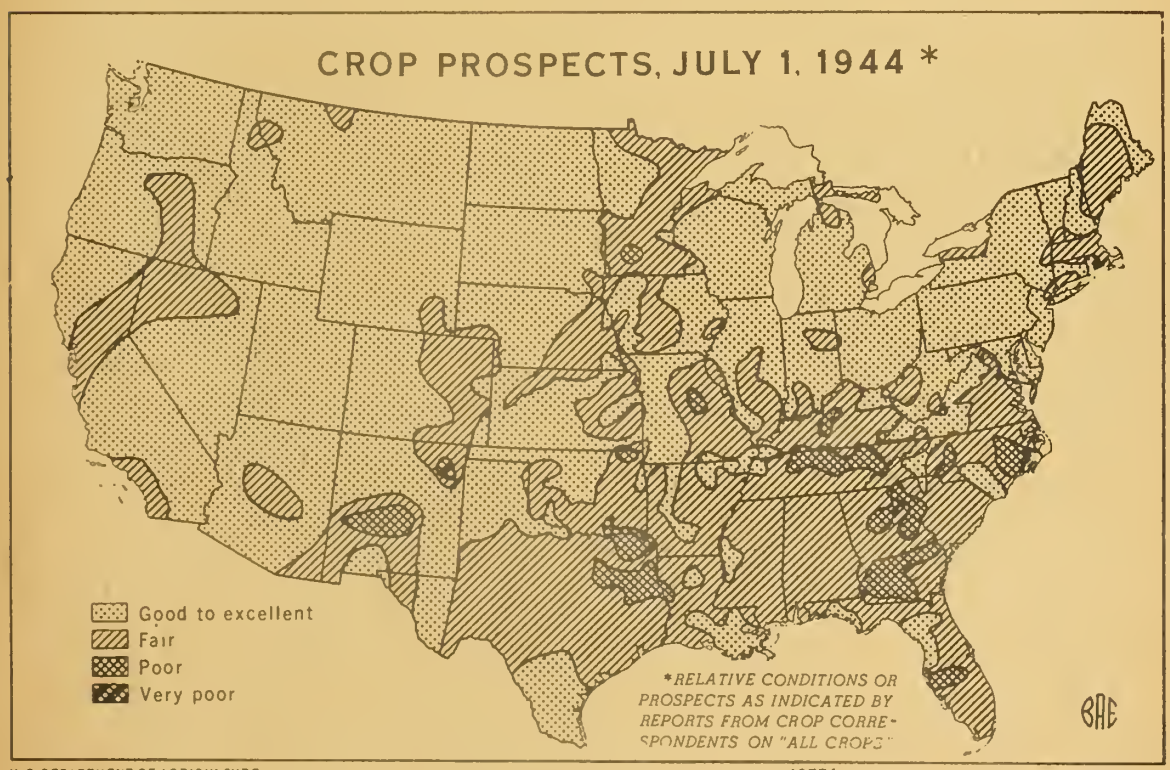

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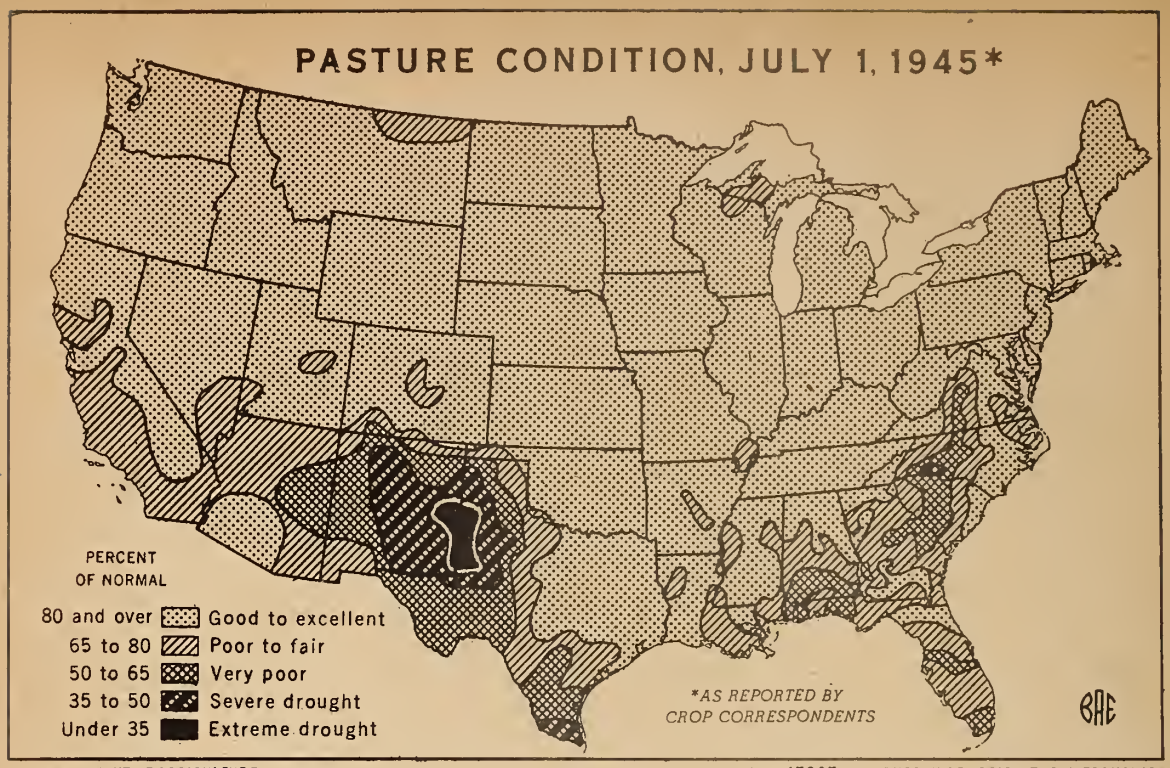

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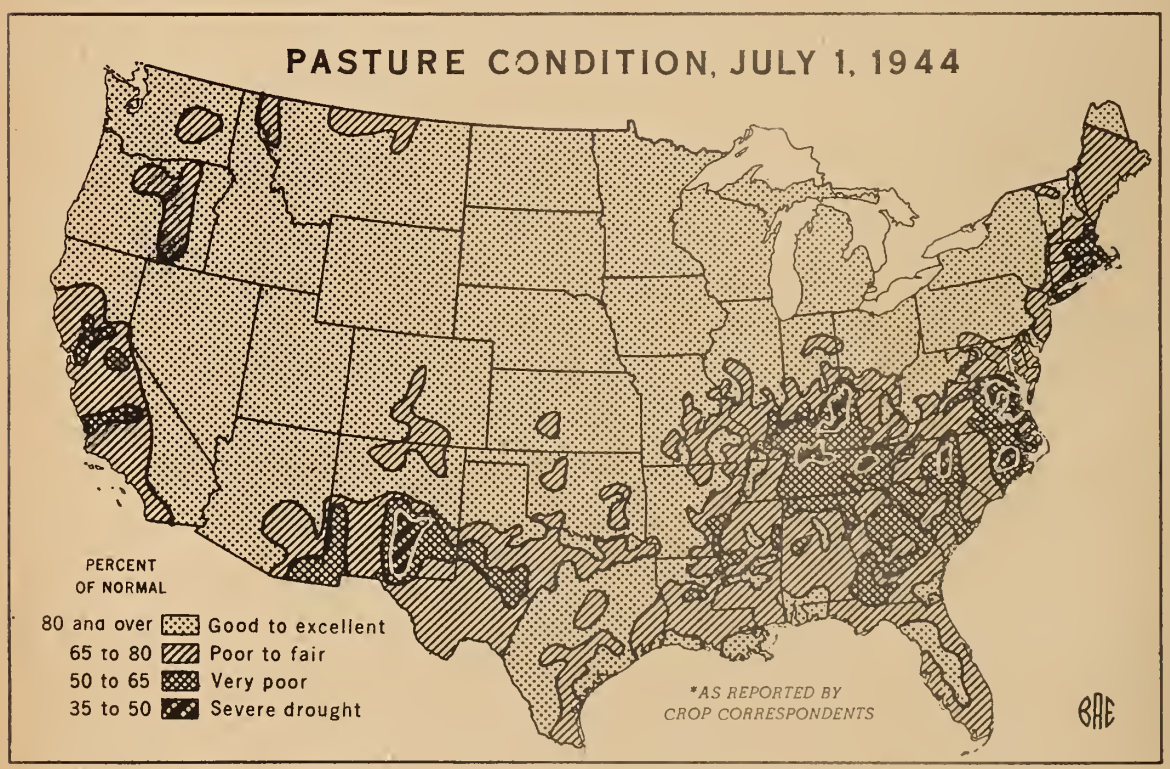

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.
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Severe drought persisted in the Southwest but the threat of spreading north and eastward has been eased. In New Mexico and west Texas range feed is exceptionally short and crops have been damaged beyond recovery. Until very recently, sorghum, cotton and broomcorn planting has been at a virtual standstill. Not over 20 percent of the New Mexico acreages of broomcorn and sorghum were planted by July 1. In the Texas Panhandle farmers were planting some cotton and sorghums in dry soil and hoping for immediate rains. Local rains in a few sections during the latter part of June brought some temporary relief. Scattered rainfall since the first of July has been very beneficial to ranges in some of this area but little more than settled the dust in the important cropland sections.

June brought little or no relief from excessive rains in the area covering most of Missouri, northern Arkansas, the eastern parts of Kansas and Oklahoma and extending eastward through southern Illinois into southern Indiana and the western parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. In this area progress of work and of plant development is far behind normal. In Missouri, the weather permitted farmers to work in fields less than an average of 2 days per week from April through June. Conditions in some localities have become so discouraging that many farmers have given up hope of making any kind of a crop this season on fields that are still under water, or so muddy that it will be weeks before they dry out. Over the whole area, a serious work jam developed as haying, harvesting grains, planting corn, soybeans and sorghums, and cultivating crops all demanded attention.

Outside of the two dry sections and the central area which is still suffering from too much rain, July 1 crop prospects for the rest of the country are fairly close to the average for the past 5 years. Prospects, however, are below average in Minnesota, Iowa and eastward, including the New England States, but above average in most of the Western States, the central Plains, eastern Texas, Louisiana, and the East South Central States.

For the country as a whole the outlook for grain crops is for the third largest production on record. The excellent showing is due to the very favorable prospects for small grains. Winter wheat and oats were benefited by cool weather which aided filling but delayed maturity. Harvest thus far has progressed slowly. This has eased the transportation problem to some extent and railroads have been augmenting the supply of boxcars by using gondola cars to haul grain. Kansas wheat growers will harvest over 200 million bushels of winter wheat for the second time in history. The 1945 Nebraska crop is expected to be an all-time record. July 1 conditions indicate a good-sized crop of spring wheat. While development has been slow in North Dakota, the crop has been stooling well with generally favorable moisture reserves. The corn crop is late, slow in development, and extremely in need of warm weather in the important producing States. Under present prospects, feed grain production should be ample for the livestock and poultry to be fed, but disappearance cannot be as large as the last 12 months without cutting down the carryover. With the number of grain consuming animal units on farms on January 1, 1946 not greatly different than on January 1 this year, the prospective farm supply per unit is below the rather liberal amounts available since 1940, but above the pre-drought average. July 1 stocks of corn and oats on farms totalled 24 million tons. This exceeded the tonnage held last July but otherwise was the smallest since 1938.

The estimated hay crop, together with the carryover of old crop hay, would insure a fully adequate supply. The supply per animal unit now promises to be the largest since 1942. Quality of the crop cut thus far, however, is not up to standard, largely because of damage from wet weather during harvest. Good, green

pastures, still providing an abundant source of feed, have been an important factor in maintaining a milk flow that has established new monthly records for the past 3 months. Farm poultry flocks were thrifty and productive under June weather conditions. A record laying rate brought June egg production to a total only 3 percent below the volume for the same month last year.

Based on the indicated production of sugar beets and sugarcane, and on a usual recovery, sugar production should approximate 1 3/4 million tons--about 25 percent above last year. The outlook for sirup crops is none too bright as the acreages of both sugarcane and sorghums for sirup are below last year. Earlier estimates placed the maple sirup crop at less than 40 percent of the 1944 production.

For the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots) the aggregate production in prospect for 1945 is 13 percent less than production in 1944 and 3 percent less than average. Record short crops of apples and sour cherries more than offset a record high peach production and large crops of pears, grapes, sweet cherries, and prunes. By regions, prospective fruit production is large in the west and southeast and generally small from Virginia north, and in the States bordering the Great Lakes.

Condition of citrus crops on July 1 was above average in California, Arizona and Texas but considerably below average in Florida. However, the extended drought in Florida citrus areas was broken by heavy rains the third week in June, improving production prospects. In the Texas citrus area, a critical shortage of moisture is developing.

It now appears that production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market may equal or slightly exceed the record 1944 tonnage of these crops, exceeding the 1934-43 average by approximately one-fifth. Aggregate tonnage of winter crops was about 7 percent less in 1945 than in 1944, spring tonnage was about 6 percent greater this year than last and prospective summer supplies, based on July 1 conditions, are about 4 percent larger than 1944 summer production. During the next 3 months comparatively large supplies of snap beans, beets, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, lettuce, green peppers and watermelons are in prospect. Supplies of celery, eggplant, early summer onions and tomatoes are expected to be average or better, but prospective summer production of green lima beans, cucumber green peas and spinach is a little below average.

Apparently more than 2 million acres of land is again being devoted to the production of 11 important processing vegetables for 1945. The aggregate of 2,068,500 acres planted last year may be exceeded by about 2 percent this season. The aggregate average plantings for the 10-year (1934-43) period of 1,605,100 acres will probably be exceeded by over 30 percent. This relatively high acreage level has been maintained since 1942, the first year the 2-million-acre mark was exceeded. Growing conditions and production prospects, in general, improved during the latter part of June. A record-high production of green peas was indicated on July 1, with 462,540 tons forecast for 1945 compared with 380,000 tons harvested in 1944. Production of snap beans for canning and freezing this year is indicated to be 251,300 tons, or 11 percent more than the 1944 production of 226,700 tons.

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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1945

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (excluding sirup)	Wheat		
					Winter	Spring	All
	Thousand acres						
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,235	41,241	22,151	63,392
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,672	41,111	21,526	62,637
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	9,968	43,488	14,216	57,704
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	10,804	36,101	21,750	57,851
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,428	30,348	19,076	49,424
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,394	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,335	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,517	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,531	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,075	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,460	12,738	15,490	37,680	14,988	52,668
1940	86,738	35,334	13,476	19,182	35,809	17,179	52,988
1941	86,186	37,965	14,220	17,616	39,485	16,157	55,642
1942	89,021	37,878	16,850	14,749	35,436	13,764	49,200
1943	94,455	38,395	14,768	16,038	33,975	16,673	50,648
1944	97,235	38,984	12,359	17,650	40,714	18,595	59,309
1945 1/	92,229	41,950	10,606	15,379	46,434	18,527	64,961

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	Tame hay	Wild hay
	Thousand acres					
1929	3,138	860	3,049	43,232	55,741	13,790
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	53,996	13,951
1931	3,159	965	2,431	38,704	56,103	12,057
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	56,119	14,293
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	55,810	12,629
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	56,361	9,026
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	55,614	12,948
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	56,618	11,125
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	53,943	12,072
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	55,631	12,563
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	57,046	12,051
1940	3,194	1,069	3,182	23,861	60,035	11,884
1941	3,570	1,214	3,275	22,236	59,317	12,459
1942	3,860	1,450	4,424	22,602	60,117	12,528
1943	2,755	1,468	5,847	21,652	60,880	13,465
1944	2,254	1,466	2,794	20,009	59,547	14,520
1945 1/	2,096	1,500	3,863	---	59,459	14,295

1/ Preliminary.

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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1945 (Continued)

Year	Tobacco	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Cowpeas, grown alone	Peanuts grown alone
			Thousand acres			
1929	1,980.0	1,845	192	2,429	1,214	1,627
1930	2,124.2	2,160	229	3,072	1,357	1,433
1931	1,988.1	1,947	241	3,835	2,095	1,773
1932	1,404.6	1,431	219	3,704	3,023	2,042
1933	1,739.4	1,729	258	3,537	2,487	1,717
1934	1,273.1	1,461	277	5,764	2,713	2,015
1935	1,439.1	1,865	320	6,966	2,342	1,972
1936	1,440.9	1,626	236	6,127	3,373	2,127
1937	1,752.8	1,695	227	6,332	3,648	1,967
1938	1,600.7	1,643	165	7,318	3,296	2,236
1939	1,999.9	1,681	168	9,565	3,168	2,561
1940	1,411.3	1,904	236	10,529	3,379	2,580
1941	1,305.9	2,023	276	10,146	3,778	2,461
1942	1,377.2	1,922	494	13,879	3,438	4,388
1943	1,457.5	2,404	795	14,575	2,270	5,094
1944	1,745.6	2,057	695	13,564	1,665	3,994
1945 1/	1,821.8	1,818	503	13,283	1,530	3,953

Year	Sugar beets	Sorgo for sirup	Sugar-cane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted or grown 2/
				Thousand acres			
1929	688	143	314.0	3,030.2	647	355,295	363,028
1930	776	190	314.5	3,138.9	670	359,896	369,550
1931	713	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589
1932	764	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471
1933	983	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124
1934	770	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965
1935	763	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,062	361,901
1936	776	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,856	360,250
1937	755	210	450.2	3,054.9	768	338,468	363,037
1938	930	197	446.9	2,870.1	793	338,469	354,290
1939	917	189	418.9	2,812.8	728.3	321,729	342,524
1940	916	186	371.7	2,844.6	654.5	330,253	346,559
1941	754	176	404.7	2,711.0	745.7	334,126	346,211
1942	954	222	435.9	2,705.5	708.7	338,070	349,742
1943	548	206	439.9	3,331.0	896.1	346,620	359,970
1944	558	195	431.0	2,909.8	771.2	352,079	364,253
1945 1/	715	170	428.7	2,845.6	712.1	350,287	359,522

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on page 3 of the January issue of "Crops and Markets."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

CORN: Prospective production of corn this year is well below the high level of the past 3 years, with less than 2.7 million bushels indicated on July 1. This is above the level of the years 1937 to 1941, however, and 10 percent above the 10-year average which includes two drought years. The indicated yield is 29 bushels per acre on 92,229,000 acres for harvest, compared with 33.2 bushels in 1944 and the average of 26.8 bushels. There simply has not been "corn weather" in the Corn Belt this year.

Difficulties in planting corn were experienced over a large part of the main corn producing area, for the third successive spring. Intermittent heavy rains and cold weather at usual planting dates not only delayed operations beyond the optimum planting season, but actually resulted in failure to reach the intended planted acreage by about 1.6 million acres. Much of the acreage planted early had to be replanted, much has irregular stands and is weedy, due to difficulty in getting into fields to cultivate. Actual flooded areas were relatively small, but in a large central wedge extending from eastern parts of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, eastward into Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, and up the Ohio River Valley, fields were water-logged and could not be worked for extended periods. Areas in Michigan and the Northeastern States experienced similar difficulties. On the other hand, most of the corn in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota was planted under favorable conditions and at about the usual time.

A week of favorable weather in late June brought a response in the color of corn in the Corn Belt, but nights generally have been too cool to promote usual growth. Stands vary widely in height, but average shorter than "knee-high on the Fourth of July"; some late planted corn was just emerging on that date. First cultivation, where made, was well past the usual date and farmers have had difficulty in clearing fields of weeds. Soil moisture supplies are adequate to excessive. Insect pests may have been thwarted by the late planting. What the crop needs most is warm growing-weather to enable it to catch up, otherwise plants will tassel out short and perhaps set small ears. In addition, there is the menace of an early frost hovering in the background.

Corn prospects improved during June in most of the area including New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the South Atlantic and South Central States. Exceptions occurred in those portions of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and particularly Florida, which had been affected by a drought thatwas relieved in late June. In most other Southern States prospective yields are better than last year. Aside from the drought area, the cool, rainy season had delayed progress, but with favorable weather in late June farmers were able to cultivate the weedy fields and the crop improved rapidly. In most Mountain and Pacific States prospective yields are below the relatively high 1945 level, but exceed average. Below average yields are reported in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California, States in which corn is a minor crop.

The 94,154,000 acres of corn planted this year is nearly 5 percent below the 1944 planted acreage and 3 percent below that of 1943. It exceeds annual acreages planted in the period 1939 to 1942, but is less than the acreage in any year of 4 decades preceding 1939. Not only did the North Central States fail to reach March intentions by nearly a million acres, but the area dropped below the 1944 planted acreage by 1½ million acres, or more than 2 percent. South Central States fell more than a half million acres below March intentions, chiefly in Oklahoma and Texas, and more than 2 million acres below the 1944 planted acreage. Only in the Western area were intentions exceeded. In no section is the current planted acreage up to that of 1944. This is due in part to adverse planting conditions, but other significant factors have been the larger acreage of winter wheat saved for harvest and the opportunity to plant in proper season such crops as oats having lower labor requirements.

With 92,229,000 acres for harvest, this year's acreage is 5 million acres less than in 1944, but 1 million acres above the 1934-43 average. Only in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota of the important North Central area, and Connecticut and Wyoming in other sections, is the 1945 acreage for harvest expected to exceed that of 1944. At this level of harvested acreage, abandonment this year would be 2.0 percent, compared with 1.5 percent in 1944 and the 10-year average of 3.8 percent.

Farm Stocks of corn on July 1 were 747,338,000 bushels. While a third larger than on July 1, 1944 and a fourth larger than the 10-year average, these stocks are slightly below the July 1 level from 1939 to 1943. Disappearance from farms was the heaviest on record for the period April 1 to July 1, amounting to 592 million bushels. This follows near-record movement of corn from farms in the preceding quarter, in the process of disposing of a record production. Farmers indicate that they have been feeding corn heavily to poultry and livestock, especially to dairy cattle and in producing market hogs of heavy weights.

WHEAT: The Nation's third billion-bushel wheat crop and the largest crop of record, is now in prospect. Estimated at 1,129 million bushels, this year's crop is 50 million above that of 1944, the previous record crop, and 44 million bushels above the production indicated a month ago. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 789,080,000 bushels. Winter wheat production of 834,189,000 bushels is the principal factor in this large crop, with an acreage 14 percent larger than last year, and a yield per acre of 2.7 bushels above average, although nearly a bushel lower than last year.

All spring wheat production, at 294,501,000 bushels is a little short of the production the past two years, each of which was above 300 million bushels. Excepting these two years, which were years of exceptionally high yields, no other year since 1928 has equalled the crop in prospect this year. Other spring wheat production of 267,284,000 bushels is 5 percent under the 282,641,000 bushels, produced last year but is 54 percent above average. Durum wheat production of 27,217,000 bushels is 15 percent under last year, and 7 percent below average.

The estimated acreage of all wheat for harvest is 64,961,000 acres. This is 9.5 percent above the 59,309,000 acres harvested last year and is the largest since 1938. The moisture situation last fall was favorable for increased seedings. fall growth was above average and winter loss was unusually light. Winter wheat acreage for harvest, at 46,434,000 acres is 14 percent larger than the 40,714,000 acres harvested last year. Seeded acreage was 7 percent above the year before, and abandonment is indicated at the comparatively low level of 6.2 percent. Abandonment last year was 12.2 percent.

All spring wheat acreage for harvest, at 18,527,000 acres, nearly equals the 18,595,000 acres harvested last year. The acreage of durum wheat for harvest indicated at 1,890,000 acres, is 11 percent less than last year's 2,116,000 acres and the smallest of record since 1919, with the exception of the drought years, 1934 and 1936. Other spring wheat at 16,637,000 acres is 1 percent above last year and is well above the 1934-43 average.

Winter wheat acreage for harvest is substantially above last year in nearly all important producing States. Some acreage was lost due to drought in the panhandle areas of Oklahoma, Texas, and adjoining sections of New Mexico. Excessive rain and leaf rust also caused some acreage losses in portions of Oklahoma and Kansas. Despite these conditions the acreage of winter wheat for harvest in the 7 Great Plains States is 4 1/3 million acres

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above last year. Nebraska is up a million acres, Kansas better than 2 million, Oklahoma over one-half million and Texas is about a quarter of a million acres above last year. A considerable acreage of volunteer wheat is being harvested in that area, particularly in Kansas. Dry weather and leaf rust, however, reduced this volunteer acreage well below that intended for harvest earlier. Winter wheat acreage for harvest is increased 1/2 million acres over last year in the 5 northwestern States. Most of the increases occurred in the two States of Montana and Washington.

With increased acreage of winter wheat and light abandonment, there was a little incentive to push spring wheat acreage in areas where both are grown. In the Dakotas, moisture this spring was favorable for planting; as a result 400 thousand acres more than last year were planted to other spring wheat. Part of this increase was a further shift from durum wheat, which has been yielding a little lower and often was at a price disadvantage compared with other spring wheat. But this increase was nearly offset in other States where winter wheat was given preference.

The planted acreage of all spring wheat, at 19,219,000 acres, is about the same as the acreage last year. The planted acreage of other spring wheat at 17,293,000 acres is slightly above last year; durum at 1,926,000 acres planted shows a decline of 11 percent. Combining all spring wheat planted with last December's estimate of winter wheat planted, the planted acreage of all wheat is 68,308,000 acres, compared with 65,684,000 acres planted a year earlier in the United States.

The indicated yield of winter wheat per harvested acre is 18.0 bushels, less than a bushel under last year, but 2.7 bushels above average. Yield prospects improved generally during June. Cool weather during most of the month slowed development and prolonged the growth period. This, with ample moisture, was favorable to growth, head development and filling, particularly in the North Central and Northern Plains States. Harvesting returns in Oklahoma and Texas are turning out better than expected a month ago. Damage from excessive rains in eastern Kansas and losses from storms in the northern part of the State late in June held the State yield the same as a month ago. Yields are exceptionally promising in the Pacific northwest.

Spring wheat yields are, in general, about a bushel below last year but well above average. The indicated yield of 14.4 bushels of durum wheat is 2/3 of a bushel under last year, but other spring wheat is 1.1 bushel lower. Spring wheat is somewhat backward because of the late start and slow growth, but the moisture supply is favorable for good development the remainder of the season.

Stocks of wheat on farms July 1 are estimated at 89,631,000 bushels, or 8.3 percent of last year's production. This amount is smaller than a year ago, when farm stocks were 103,742,000 bushels. Two years ago, however, farm stocks were 192,336,000 bushels, the highest of record. The disappearances from farms of about 149 1/2 million bushels is a record for the April 1 - July quarter. A year earlier the farm disappearance was 116 million bushels, and two years earlier, 134 million bushels. Average disappearance for the quarter is about 79 million bushels. Farm stocks on July 1 this year are 14 million bushels less than a year ago. Stocks were 20 million bushels lower in the 4 Plains States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas and the 4 Western States, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Washington. Oklahoma, Texas, and South Dakota had over 2 million bushels more than on July 1 a year ago. Nearly all minor producing and deficit wheat States also have more wheat on farms than a year ago.

Production, by classes. Hard red winter wheat production is indicated at 521,922,000 bushels, soft red winter 240,398,000 bushels, hard red spring 226,675,000 bushels, durum 28,053,000 bushels and white wheat 111,642,000 bushels. Increases from production a year ago are shown for hard red winter, soft red winter and white wheat, while both durum and hard red spring are lower than last year.

OATS: The largest oats crop since 1920 is indicated on July 1, with production estimated at 1,418,993,000 bushels. This is 22 percent larger than last year's crop and 33 percent larger than the 10-year average. The indicated yield per acre of 33.8 bushels compares with 29.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 29.6 bushels.

Oats were planted early and under favorable conditions in all of the important North Central States except Kansas and Missouri where excessive rains delayed seeding and retarded development. Here yields are likely to be somewhat below average. In most other States of this region, abnormally warm weather in March and early April enabled growers to seed much of the acreage under favorable conditions. Later weather provided satisfactory conditions for the development of the crop as well as other spring grains. Yields exceed those realized in 1944 in every State of the North Central Region, except North Dakota.

The 1945 planted acreage of oats, estimated at 45,911,000 acres, is the largest of record, exceeding the former high in 1932 by 362,000 acres. This is 12 percent larger than the year (1934-43) average of 40,961,000 acres and almost 7 percent above the 42,983,000 acres planted last year. Larger acreages were planted in 26 States, 4 States show no change, and the others show decreases compared with 1944 plantings. Increases ranging from 3 percent in North Dakota to 20 percent in South Dakota occurred in all States of the North Central Region, except Kansas and Missouri where excessive and frequent rains prevented growers from planting all of the acreage intended. In Kansas, the planted acreage is 23 percent below the March Intentions, and in Missouri about 20 percent.

This year is the sixth consecutive year in which the oats acreage shows an increase for the country as a whole. The growing popularity of oats has been due to its low labor requirements in this period of short labor supply; to the introduction of new rust-resistant varieties, which have resulted in higher average yields per acre and reduced abandonment; and to the development of fall-sown varieties which have become popular with farmers of the South, resulting in rapid increases in acreage there. The 1945 acreage in the South Atlantic region is 32 percent above the 10-year average, and in the South Central area almost 20 percent. Record acreages have been planted in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota of the North Central group of States, and a near record in Michigan, where the 1918 and 1925 acreages were slightly larger. Of the Southern group of States, exceptionally large acreages have been planted in Georgia and Mississippi, 34 and 218 percent, respectively, above the 10-year averages.

Oats were sown early and under very favorable conditions in the more northerly States of the North Central Region. In Illinois, fields were too wet in the southern part of the State, causing delay in planting and some reduction in acreage. In Wisconsin, planting was interrupted in the north by low temperatures during April and early May, but the intended acreage appears to have been planted. Since June 1, however, the crop has improved greatly in this area. In the South Atlantic States, conditions were favorable during the spring planting season, but in the South Central area frequent excessive rains hampered field operations and retarded the growth of oats and other spring-seeded crops. Similar conditions prevailed in much of the Western Region except Colorado, where satisfactory spring weather prevailed and cool temperatures to July 1 provided good growing conditions. June weather in Washington State has been excellent for crop development. Approximately 8.6 percent of the planted acreage of oats will not be harvested for grain in 1945. The 41,950,000 acres to be harvested is about 8 percent greater than the 38,984,000 acres harvested in 1944.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1 totaled 211,258,000 bushels, 14 percent more than the 185,293,000 bushels a year ago, and 24 percent more than the 10-year average of 169,941,000 bushels. The supply still on farms represents 18.1 percent of the 1944 production. Current stocks are larger than a year ago in all geographic regions except the West North Central, where they are below a year ago by 3 percent.

BARLEY: A barley crop of 256 million bushels was indicated on July 1. This is 10 percent less than the 1944 production and 7 percent below the 10-year average. The indicated yield at 24.1 bushels per acre is more than a bushel above last year and about 1.8 bushels above the 10-year average yield.

The acreage seeded to barley last fall and this spring, for harvest this year is estimated at 11,922,000 acres - about 17 percent less than 1944 and 19 percent under the 10-year (1934-43) average. Adverse weather at seeding time this spring and competition from other crops have contributed to a further reduction in barley acreage this year. Flax, offering better income, and grains producing more feed in the same areas have been most successful competitors, since they involve no greater labor requirements. Sharp declines are indicated this year in all of the major barley producing States, except California, which shows an increase of 5 percent over last year.

Planted acreage failed by 3 percent to reach that indicated on March 1. Acreage in the North Central Region, where normally about two-thirds of the Nation's barley is produced, is 29 percent less than last year. The South Atlantic and Western Regions show slight acreage increases over last year, indicating a continuation of the trend during recent years for barley acreage to shift into these regions.

The estimated acreage for harvest as grain this year is 10,606,000 acres, which is about 14 percent less than that harvested in 1944. Compared with either 1944 or 1943, less abandonment and diversion to uses other than for grain is expected this year.

RYE: Production of rye, indicated at 27,327,000 bushels, is a little above last year's 25,872,000 bushel crop. This is because of this year's higher yield per acre since the acreage for harvest is smaller than last year. Indicated production, however, is only two-thirds of the 10-year average production, and in the important rye States of the northern Great Plains is the smallest crop, excepting last year, since the drought years.

Significant in the shift between States in rye production is the decline in North Dakota to an expected production of only 2 million bushels this year, whereas the 1934-43 average is 8 1/3 million bushels. Nebraska, on the other hand, moves into top position with an indicated production of 4 1/3 million bushels, not much above its 10-year average of 3.9 million. South Dakota continues to rank second, with expected production of 4 million bushels, about 2/3 of its 1934-43 average production.

The indicated yield of 13.0 bushels per acre is 1 1/2 bushels above last year and 1 bushel above average. Yield prospects improved generally during June. The cool weather which prolonged the growing period, and ample moisture were favorable for good growth of straw and head development.

Rye acreage for harvest in 1945 is estimated at 2,096,000 acres, 7 percent less than the 2,254,000 acres harvested in 1944, and almost 38 percent below the 10-year average. The acreage for harvest has been declining rather generally during the past few years in the principal rye producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. The 10-year average acreage in the North Central States is 2,749,000, while the 1945 acreage is 1,425,000, or 48 percent below average. Only Kansas and Missouri in this group of States show increases over the average. Nebraska is the leading State in acreage for harvest this year, with 344,000 acres, followed by South Dakota with 290,000 acres, and North Dakota with 145,000 acres.

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In both Minnesota and North Dakota the diversion of the planted acreage to uses other than for grain is 15 percent or less, while in Nebraska it is 45 percent, and in South Dakota 33 percent. For the United States, 56 percent of the acreage planted for all purposes will not be harvested for grain this year, compared with 52 percent last year, 50 percent in 1943 and the 1934-43 average of 46.5 percent. This signifies continuation, in general, of the trend toward diversion of a higher proportion of the acreage to uses other than grain, intensified by a declining proportion of the acreage grown in the States formerly important in production of rye for grain.

RICE: A rice crop of nearly 75 million bushels appeared in prospect on July 1. If realized, this would be more than 6 percent above the record crop of 1944. The prospective yield of nearly 50 bushels per acre is about 2 bushels above last year and the average. This, coupled with a near-record acreage, accounts for the record production. Prospects are especially promising in Louisiana, Texas and California, but in Arkansas, late seedings tend to hold down prospects.

The acreage seeded to rice continues at an expanded wartime level. The estimated 1,511,000 acres exceeds that of any other year of record except 1943, which is nearly equalled. Prior to 1941, the rice acreage had reached 1,100,000 acres only once; the 1934-43 average is 1,120,000 acres. Acreage increases over last year are reported in each of the four rice-producing States. Farmers in Arkansas and Texas failed to plant up to intentions reported in March, but those of Louisiana and California exceeded reported intentions.

In Arkansas, growers continue to develop a new area, but were hindered in their efforts to expand their acreage by frequent heavy rains continuing until the season became late for planting. Favorable spring weather enabled Louisiana farmers to seed their acreage early, and it has progressed well in all areas. Increased water facilities have been provided for the 1945 crop, to avoid the menace from salt water seepage of the past two years. Rains hindered seeding efforts in Texas, but a greater acreage has been seeded than in 1944, and prospects are good. A favorable planting season in California enabled producers to expand their acreage in some areas, at the same time resting fields which have been cropped continuously for three years.

FLAXSEED: Prospective flaxseed production on July 1 is indicated to be 32,728,000 bushels, 39 percent greater than the 1944 crop of 23,527,000 bushels and 51 percent greater than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 21,684,000 bushels. This forecast of production is based on an indicated yield per acre of 8.5 bushels, which compares with 8.4 bushels in 1944, and 8.1 bushels the 10-year average. Indicated yields per acre are lower than last year in North Dakota, Montana, and California but higher than a year ago in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Yields, however, are higher than average in the four major producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

Planting conditions were fairly favorable in these States, although some seedings in various localities were made rather late, because of bad weather. Cool temperatures which persisted late in June caused crops to develop slowly, some fields have become unusually weedy. In Minnesota the crop was seeded under more favorable conditions than a year ago. North Dakota conditions were favorable for seeding, but cool May and early June temperatures retarded growth. Flax was seeded relatively early in South Dakota and development has been average or better, with good stands and fewer weedy fields than usual.

In Montana, seeding was delayed by early dry weather with the result that crop growth is retarded, and yields are likely to fall below those of 1944. In both Texas, and Arizona, where the crop is already harvested, a dry period coupled with wind and frost damage reduced indicated yields from earlier prospects. Harvesting in California is completed in the south and well along in the north with yields turning out about one and a half bushels lower than the 10-year average.

The estimated planted acreage of flaxseed in the United States this season is 4,149,000 acres, 35.9 percent above the 3,052,000 acres planted last year. This is practically the same as the acreage indicated by the March Intentions Survey. Although it is 17 percent below the 5 million acre goal set by the War Food Administration for this year's flaxseed acreage, it is the fourth largest acreage since 1919 when the planted acreage series begins. Of the 17 States for which flaxseed acreages are estimated, 9 show increased acreages planted in 1945 compared with 1944, ranging from 1 percent increase in Iowa to 81 percent in Texas. In 3 States, the acreage remains unchanged. In the 4 major flax producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, where approximately 88 percent of the 1945 crop will be produced, the increase in the 1945 acreage amounts to 1,200,000 acres or 49 percent more than was planted in 1944. North Dakota, the leading flaxseed producer, has planted 1,640,000 acres compared with 976,000 acres planted last year. Minnesota increased its acreage 31 percent from 914,000 acres in 1944 to 1,197,000 in 1945. South Dakota growers went up 40 percent, from 328,000 acres to 459,000, while the Montana acreage increased 55 percent from 221,000 to 343,000. California, Kansas, and Oklahoma showed sharp decreases of 31, 35 and 39 percent respectively. In Kansas and Oklahoma frequent, heavy rains interfered with the planting of this crop; stands are thin, and prospects rather poor. In California the decrease is attributed to a tendency on the part of growers to decrease those crops requiring relatively larger amounts of labor without assurance of compensating returns.

The acreage for harvest is estimated to be 3,863,000 or 6.9 percent less than the planted acreage. Last year's 2,794,000 acres were harvested or 8.5 percent less than the planted acreage.

FLAX FOR FIBER: The acreage of flax planted for fiber in Oregon this season declined 16 percent from 11,000 in 1944 to 9,200 in 1945. Of the planted acreage, it is expected that about 8,500 acres will be harvested, or the same acreage as in 1944.

ALL SORGHUMS: The acreage of sorghums planted for grain, silage and forage is estimated at 16,048,000 acres on the basis of July indications. This is only slightly below the intended acreage indicated in March, but is nearly 11 percent less than was planted in 1944. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 16,210,000 acres planted. Current information points to an expected abandonment of 4.2 percent, indicating 15,379,000 acres for harvest. Such an acreage is approximately 13 percent smaller than in 1944, but is about 6 percent more than the 10-year average. The acreage of sorgo for sirup is not included in the above figures.

In most of the major sorghum-producing Great Plains States, indications point to sharp declines in acreage. Texas, with about 50 percent of the U.S. total, shows a decline from last year of about 4 percent in planted acreage. But in Kansas and Oklahoma, the second and third-ranking sorghum States, acreage is down about 17 and 18 percent respectively. These three States have approximately 81 percent of the total acreage. An increase in winter wheat acreage, with a near-record low abandonment, is a major factor in this decline. In years when wheat abandonment is large much of this acreage is often planted to sorghums. The relatively large supply of hay and roughage in the sorghum States is also a factor in the reduction of forage varieties.

Weather was unfavorable at planting time generally throughout the major producing areas. In New Mexico and the High plains section of Texas prolonged dry weather has delayed planting operations. This has caused a greater than usual

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variation in the stages of development, particularly in Texas. Harvesting of the south Texas crop is well along, while in the northwest planting still is in progress, with some yet to be planted. In Oklahoma and Kansas plantings have been delayed by excessive rains.

On the basis of the usual proportion of the total acreage which is harvested for grain, adjusted for current trends, approximately half of the total may be so utilized in 1945. Production of about 137 million bushels of sorghum grain may be expected from that acreage, if yields by States should equal the 1940-44 average. The first official forecast of production by States will be released August 10.

TOBACCO: The largest acreage of tobacco since 1939 was planted this year. The estimate of 1,822,000 acres compares with 1,746,000 acres last year and 2,000,000 acres in 1939. The acreage planted in burley tobacco in 1945 was 530,000 acres, the largest of record, 6 percent above last year's acreage and 5 percent above the former record of 1931. The acreage in flue-cured tobacco is estimated at 1,056,000 acres, 4 percent above last year but 17 percent below the record acreage of 1939. An interesting trend through the years has been a steady shift toward acreages of the cigarette-type tobaccos. The total acreage in flue-cured and burley tobaccos accounts for 87 percent of the total tobacco acreage. This equals last year's record which was 2 percent above any other year and compares with 67 percent, the average for the 10-year (1919-28) average.

The total quantity of tobacco to be produced in 1945 is forecast at 1,890 million pounds, only 3 percent below the high total of last year, but more than 36 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The forecast of production of flue-cured tobacco is 1,091 million pounds, practically the same as last year and about 38 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. High temperatures in early June following the cool weather of May caused considerable "buttoning out" and some of the earliest planted fields in the Carolinas have been topped at 4 to 5 leaves less than the high average for the past few years. Weight per leaf is expected to be heavy, largely offsetting the lower number of leaves per stalk. Good stands also are general this year.

A burley crop of 552 million pounds is indicated. If realized, this would be larger than any in any year of record except last year when 592 million pounds were produced. Blue mold, shortage of plants and bad weather early in the season have been offset by recent favorable growing conditions in the burley belt.

On a smaller acreage than last year, the production total of fire-cured tobaccos is forecast at 55.6 million pounds, about 87 percent of last year's total.

An increase over last year in the acreage in dark air-cured tobaccos was largely because of expansion in type 35. Production of 42.1 million pounds is indicated compared with 44.5 million, the total for 1944.

The cigar types got off to a rather uneven start. Bad conditions in Ohio prevented the growers from getting the expected acreages of types 42-44 planted. Plants also were scarce and high-priced in the type 41 section of Pennsylvania. A substantial increase took place in the total acreage of cigar tobaccos. The forecast, based on the July 1 condition, indicates production of 120 million pounds compared with production last year of about 128 million pounds.

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DRY BEANS: Farmers are reducing their 1945 plantings of dry beans to about the level planted before the present war. Some acreage is being planted rather late, and production will probably be about 15 million bags (uncleaned), which would ordinarily be equivalent to nearly 14 million bags cleaned.

Bean growers were dissatisfied with both yields per acre and prices in 1944 and turned to other crops this year, especially in areas where too much of their land had been used for beans. However, a late spring retarded planting of some kinds of crops, enabling farmers to plant more beans than they had intended. This year's planted acreage for the U.S. is 1,976,000 acres, 11 percent less than the 2,228,000 acres planted in 1944 and 4 percent less than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 2,068,000 acres. About 1,818,000 acres will probably be harvested this year, unless some of the late planted fields are caught by early frosts and other hazards. Last year 2,057,000 acres were harvested, and the 10-year average is 1,822,000 acres.

Reported condition of the bean crop indicates a U.S. average yield of abou 828 pounds per harvested acre, and production of 15,052,000 bags of 100 pounds each. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1936, and one-fourth less than the record-breaking crop harvested in 1943.

Bean plantings in Michigan and New York this year total 711,000 acres, the smallest since 1939, and less than were planted in Michigan alone in 1941. Some acreage usually is lost in this area, and it is probable that about 656,000 acres may be harvested, with July 1 conditions indicating a production of 4,920,000 bags. In 1944, these two States produced 4,125,000 bags of Pea and Medium White beans and 766,000 bags of other kinds.

In the four northwestern States of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, the 275,000 acres of beans planted this year are much less than last year and about a third less than were planted in 1943. Production is expected to be about 3,578,000 bags on the 259,000 acres for harvest. Last year, these four States produced 2,666,000 bags of Great Northerns and a total of 4,167,000 bags of all kinds.

Plantings in the four southwestern States of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, where most of the bean crop is of the Pinto variety, are about 639,000 acres, of which 553,000 acres will probably be harvested. The indicated 1945 production is 2,426,000 bags. The acreage planted and indicated production of beans in these four States in 1945 are both less than last year and are roughly two-thirds of 1943.

The total Lima bean acreage in California this year is about 178,000 acres, an increase of 8,000 acres over 1944. Production of Standard and Baby Limas together is expected to be a little larger than last year. The acreage of other kinds of beans in California is less than last year, and production of these kinds will probably be 1½ million bags from 149,000 acres.

DRY PEAS: A total of 6½ million bags of dry peas (100 pounds, uncleaned basis) will be harvested this year, according to present indications. While this is more than 2 million bags short of last year's good crop, the 1945 crop would still be more than double the pre-war average production. The indicated yield this year, at 1,299 pounds per acre, is slightly higher than last year's yield of 1,277 pounds.

The 1945 acreage, which is double the pre-war average, is concentrated mostly in the Pacific Northwest. Although still far below last year, the

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acreage shot up sharply from that intended in March this year. Announcement by Government agencies that support prices would be maintained on the entire crop induced many growers to change their original intentions of drastically reducing their acreage this season. Some Land originally intended for late seeding of spring grains has been planted to dry peas. However, even with the increased interest shown in this important war-time crop, the indicated planted acreage of 533,000 for 1945 is far below the record acreages planted in 1943 and 1944. About 503,000 acres are expected to be harvested, compared with 695,000 acres harvested last season. This year's planted and harvested acreages are still well above the 10-year (1934-43) average planted acreage of 375,000 and the 10-year average harvested acreage of 319,000 acres.

These estimates do not include "blackeyes", other cowpeas nor Austrian winter peas.

SOYBEANS: Another large acreage of soybeans is in prospect for 1945. Although the 13,283,000 acres grown alone for all purposes this year is 2 percent below the 13,564,000 acres in 1944, it is 46 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of about 9 million acres.

The crop has been planted later than usual over much of the sobyean producing area due to the late, wet spring. Acreages have been reduced in some sections because of the continued unfavorable weather, while in other areas this year's acreage exceeds earlier expectations. Because of the inability to fulfill acreage intentions for some spring planted grains, such as oats in Illinois, part of the acreage was diverted to soybeans which have a later planting period.

In the North Central States, with 83 percent of the total acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes, about the same acreage is expected as in 1944. The other producing areas have substantial decreases from last year. Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia and Arkansas indicate increases over both their earlier intentions and last year's acreages. Michigan expects about the same acreage while other major producing States show decreases from the 1944 acreage. In several minor States on the perimeter of the main soybean area the crop has not proved successful and acreages have been sharply reduced.

Growers' intentions as of July 1 indicate that about 10,392,000 acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans. This is 1 percent less than the 10,502,000 acres harvested for beans last year and only 3 percent less than the record acreage in 1943. The North Central States, where about nine-tenths of the acreage harvested for beans is grown, show about 9½ million acres for beans this year, practically the same as in 1944.

The first forecast of the 1945 production will be released August 10.

Stocks of soybeans on farms as of July 1 are the lowest for that date since the series began July 1, 1942. Farm stocks on July 1 amounted to 7,749,000 bushels equivalent to 4 percent of the 1944 production. This compares with 10,858,000 bushels on farms July 1, 1944 and 13,744,000 bushels July 1, 1943. About 80 percent of the farm stocks are in five States -- Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. However, each of these States except Missouri have smaller stocks than a year ago.

The movement from farms was especially heavy during the first quarter of the season, from October 1944 to January 1, 1945. Disappearance from farms during the quarter April 1 to July 1, 1945 has been relatively low amounting to about 20 million bushels. This was well below the 29 million bushel disappearance for the same quarter last year.

COWPEAS: The 1945 indicated acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is the lowest acreage in 15 years. Estimated at 1,330,000 acres, this year's acreage planted alone is about 8 percent lower than the 1,665,000 acres in 1944, and less than one-half of the 10-year average of 3,140,000 acres. Each year since 1941, the acreage has declined, but the rate of decline has slowed down appreciably this year. Slight increases in acreage are indicated in South Carolina and Arkansas with no change from 1944 in North Carolina. All other major producing States expect decreases from last year of 1 to 25 percent.

Planting has been somewhat delayed by unfavorable weather, ranging from excessive rainfall and floods in some States to a condition too dry for preparing ground for planting in local areas. However, the reduced acreage cannot be accounted for by the unfavorable weather. The primary factors seem to be shortages and high prices of seed and a trend toward other more favored crops, especially lespedeza hay. Since harvesting cowpeas for peas requires considerable hand labor, the manpower shortage has also tended to further reduce the acreage for this purpose.

PEANUTS: The revised figures on acreage yield and production of peanuts for 1944 show relatively small changes from the preliminary figures published in December. The production total of 2,111 million pounds is approximately 3 percent below the estimates of December, and compares with 2,185 million pounds produced in 1943, and 1,342 million pounds, the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The acreage planted to peanuts in 1945 is somewhat below that of last year. Peanuts planted alone are down 1 percent, and peanuts interplanted with other crops are approximately 8 percent lower than a year ago. The total equivalent-solid acreage for 1945 is estimated at 4,339,000 acres, compared with 4,413,000 acres in 1944, a decline of almost 2 percent.

Large percentage declines from last year took place in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, but the acreage involved was relatively small. The most serious decline took place in Alabama, where the acreage was down more than 100,000 acres. There were increases of from 2 to 8 percent in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma.

The first official estimates of 1945 acreages for picking and threshing and of production will be released on August 10. If the normal relationships between acreages planted alone and the acreages picked and threshed should hold, however, a total of about 3,150,000 acres would be expected for picking and threshing. If yields should be the same as the 5-year (1939-43) average in all States on the acreages as indicated above, about 2,150 million pounds of peanuts would be produced from the 1945 crop.

MUNG BEANS: The acreage of mung beans, a crop born of the war, continues to expand - and expand rapidly. Oklahoma farmers, in an effort to meet increasing demands for domestic supplies and some for export, may plant 150,000 acres this year, twice as much as in 1944. The planted acreage in Oklahoma, the only State for which estimates are now published, has increased tenfold since 1942. Production of mung beans is definitely spreading into other States. Limited quantities are produced in California, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and a few other States. The acreage this year in Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas may be of sizeable proportions.

Much of the Oklahoma acreage was not planted by July 1, primarily because small grain harvest has been delayed by adverse weather. The crop is being grown over the entire State of Oklahoma, but with only scattered, small acreages in the extreme western and southeastern sections.

Just how much of the planted acreage will finally be harvested is uncertain However, based on acreage losses during the past 3 years and current conditions, about 100,000 acres may be harvested. Last year 55,000 acres were harvested for beans from the 75,000 acres planted. No yield per acre or total production estimates are scheduled for publication until December 1945. Oklahoma produced fair yields in 1942, but rather disappointing yields in 1943 and 1944. Growing conditions during 1944 were favorable for early planted crops, but yields on late planted acreages following small grain harvest were disappointing in many cases, primarily because of adverse weather. Quite often, 600 to 800 pounds per acre -- sometimes more -- can be produced under normal weather conditions. However, since the crop matures in 60 to 70 days, rapid deterioration or improvement in weather can greatly affect the final outturn per acre. Planting is usually extended over a comparatively long period because the crop must be harvested quickly and at the proper time in order to insure high quality beans. Expanding the planting period allows more efficient use of available machinery for harvesting, cleaning and otherwise caring for the crop.

POPCORN: The acreage of popcorn, running true to the inherent characteristic of the product itself, is really popping this year. Present indications are that by far the Nation's biggest acreage of record in 12 commercial States will be planted this year -- about 292,000 acres or 68 percent more than the acreage planted in 1944. Prior to 1944, the record was 105,200 acres planted in 1942. Unusually large increases are indicated in the planted acreage in most of the commercial producing States. Kentucky, however, expects an acreage decrease of about 26 percent below last year. The acreage in Nebraska, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that planted in 1944. Iowa, the top producing State, expects a 45 percent increase in planted acreage this year, while acreages in Ohio, Indiana and Oklahoma are indicated to be more than twice as large as those planted a year ago. It is evident that growers failed to plant their full intended acreage. Current estimates of the 1945 planted acreage relate primarily to acreage actually planted, with a minimum allowance for some still to be planted.

Abandonment of planted acreage is expected to average less than 6 percent of the total planted acreage in the 12 States combined, compared with about 4 percent in 1944. Based on current prospects nearly 275,000 acres will be harvested this year. This would be about two-thirds more than the acreage harvested last year. Iowa expects to harvest 70,000 acres this year, compared with the revised estimate of 50,300 acres harvested a year ago. In terms of acreage for harvest, Oklahoma ranks second only to Iowa, and expects to harvest 38,000 acres, over twice as much as in 1944. Indiana and Nebraska expect to harvest about 30,000 acres each this year, representing record acreage increases over those harvested the previous year.

In many sections of the producing areas, planting has been delayed by adverse weather. Considerable replanting has been necessary, further delaying the crop in many localities. Some acreage was lost because of floods in Oklahoma. The season in Missouri has also been very unfavorable. On the other hand, conditions have been very favorable in Nebraska. There will be no estimate of probable production of popcorn until December.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's apple crop in commercial areas was indicated on July 1 to be 69,962,000 bushels -- a record low production and 21 percent below the small 1943 crop of 89,050,000 bushels. The 1944 crop totalled 124,754,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 119,391,000 bushels. In the east and mid-west the production prospect is very poor -- the combined production for these areas appears to promise only about 36 percent of the 1944 harvest. In the west, prospective production is 6 percent below average and about 10 percent smaller than last year's large crop. Based on July 1 conditions 59 percent of the country's commercial apple crop will be produced in the Western States in contrast to 37 percent in 1944 when both the east and west had above average crops.

For the North Atlantic States, production is estimated at about one-third that of 1944, which was close to an average crop. New England apple prospects were reduced further by an unusually heavy June drop and the crop is now indicated to be only about one-third as large as the 1944 production. Cool, damp weather in May and rain in June were favorable for spread of disease and made spraying less effective. Except in the frosty locations, the short crop prospect in New England is generally attributed to poor pollination weather. Prospects vary by varieties with early apples generally better than late. The Wealthy variety appears to have a good-sized crop, McIntosh prospects vary but generally are light, Baldwins have a better set than McIntosh because it is the "on" year for Baldwins. Northern Spy has a fair set, but Delicious is a near failure. In New York, a poor apple crop is in prospect in the Hudson Valley, and the crop in all other commercial areas is practically a failure. June "drop" was heavy and weather conditions have been favorable for the spread of disease and insects. In many orchards no fruit will be harvested and spray programs are being discontinued. Light crops of Duchess and Wealthy are indicated but little fruit of other varieties is in prospect outside the Hudson Valley. The State's production prospect at 4,320,000 bushels is about one-fourth the size of the 1944 harvest.

New Jersey's apple crop prospect was reduced by a heavy June drop and is now indicated about two-thirds of the 1944 production. Early apples are moving to market in volume with peak movement of Starrs expected about July 15. Williams Red should start about July 20, and Twenty Ounce before the end of the month. In Pennsylvania, prospects declined during June and the apple crop will make only about two-fifths of last year's total.

In the South Atlantic group, production is only about one-fourth as large as last year and the smallest crop since 1921. The short crop makes control of insects and disease very difficult. In Virginia, prospects range from about one-third of a full crop in Frederick County, to a fifth of a crop in Shenandoah and Rappahannock Counties and one-tenth or less in the central and southern counties. Early apples have better prospects than the fall and winter varieties. Yorks appear best in the latter group. In West Virginia, the June drop was less than expected but production is indicated to be only about a third of 1944. In Maryland, the June drop was heavy due to a weak set and insect injury. Production is indicated about one-half the size of last year's crop. The North Carolina crop prospect shows about two-thirds of average in Surry County, about one-half of average in Wilkes, and failures for most orchards in other commercial areas.

In the Central States, 1945 indicated production is about one-half of the below-average 1944 crop and ranges from less than a fourth of last season's production in Michigan to above last year in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In Ohio, the crop is expected to total about a thrid of the 1944 production with Wealthy, Grimes Golden, and Jonathan showing the best prospects

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of the fall and winter varieties. Scab infection is general over the State, with the Columbiana-Mahoning area the hardest hit. In Michigan, apples are practically a failure in the southern third of the State and the crop is light in the other commercial areas. The June drop was heavy and quality of much of the remaining fruit is poor due to worm and scab injury. In Wisconsin, the Wealthy variety suffered less from frost damage than the McIntosh. Prospects are more favorable in the northern part of the State than in the southern. In Kansas, prospects declined during June. Kentucky and Tennessee prospects were reduced by spring frosts but both States expect above-average crops. The commercial area of northwestern Arkansas was hit hard by April low temperatures, May and June hailstorms and a heavy June drop. The July 1 prospective production for the State is about 41 percent of average. In Illinois, winter apples have a poor set, production of fall varieties is indicated about the same as last year, and summer apples are yielding better than in 1944 largely because of better sizing. Conditions have been unfavorable for control of scab and worms and quality may be below average. Indiana has a light set but moisture supplies appear adequate for good sizes.

In the Western States, production is indicated at 41,552,000 bushels -- 10 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Washington is estimated at 25,160,000 bushels -- 6 million less than the 1944 production. The cool, wet spring was unfavorable for pollination and the set of fruit is "spotted" in many orchards that were heavily loaded in 1944. Control of codling moth has been effective but a heavy infestation of aphis has reduced yield prospects. A shorter crop than last year is in sight for all of the principal varieties, but appears to be shortest for Jonathan, Rome Beauty, and Standard Delicious. Production in Oregon is indicated about a fifth below that of 1944. Prospects are favorable in the Hood River Valley with Newtowns, the leading variety, expected to make a smaller crop, Ortleys about the same size crop, and Delicious a larger crop, than last year. Although hot weather in mid-June reduced prospects somewhat, California has a large production -- 42 percent above last year's small crop and 15 percent above average. Both Gravensteins and Newtowns, the two principal varieties, have favorable prospects. The main harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin from July 15 to 20. In Colorado, prospective production is about two-thirds of last year's large crop with most of the reduction in Delta County, the principal carlot shipping area.

PEACHES: The 1945 peach crop, now estimated at 80,369,000 bushels, is a record high and compares with 77,846,000 in 1931, the previous record production. The 1944 crop totalled 75,963,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 57,201,000. Production varies greatly by regions, with a record high for the 10 Southern States and large crops in the west and mid-west, but short crops in most of the Middle Atlantic States. June conditions were generally favorable for peaches and the July estimate is more than 2 million bushels above that of a month ago. Increases occurred in all groups of States except the Middle Atlantic.

A record crop of 26,786,000 bushels is indicated for the 10 Southern States -- an increase of about 2½ percent above the June indication. The prospective crop for this year is about 56 percent larger than the 1944 crop, nearly 5 times as large as the extremely short crop of 1943 and 81 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average for these States. Compared with the previous record of 24,903,000 bushels in 1941, an 8 percent larger crop is indicated for this year. The increase in the 10 Southern States over the June 1 indication was the result of a material improvement in prospects for Texas and moderate improvement in Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

In Georgia, the shipping season for Hileys was about over by July 1, and Elbertas were moving in volume from the southern area. Elberta movement from

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central Georgia should attain peak volume during the week July 9-14. Hot, dry weather reduced the size of fruit in some areas, but fairly general rains which fell the latter part of June are expected to improve the size of Elbertas. Dry weather in South Carolina has prevented peaches from sizing properly. Elbertas started moving from the mid-State belt (Ridge and Sandhills) the last week of June and are expected to be in heavy volume by July 16. The movement of Elbertas from Spartanburg should begin about the 16th and reach peak volume by the 25th. Rainfall in North Carolina has been ample and well distributed for developing late varieties of peaches, but earlier varieties did not size well. It now appears that Elbertas and Georgia Belles will attain average or slightly better-than-average size. Elbertas are expected to start about July 12, reach the peak July 17-20, and end about July 25. Arkansas peaches have sized well and are of good quality except where damaged by hail. Shipment of early varieties was about completed the first week of July. The main crop of Elbertas is expected to start moving about July 10-12, and to reach the peak about 10 days later.

For the Middle Atlantic States, (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia), production is estimated at less than half that of last year and well below average though somewhat above the very short 1943 crop. The Virginia crop is sizing well. Best prospects are in Frederick-Shenandoah, Rockingham area. Harvest will be under way in Patrick County and the Botetourt-Roanoke areas during the last two weeks of July and will be general in the central area by the end of the month. A few Maryland early peaches are being picked, but the bulk of the crop will not be ready until about the middle of August. New Jersey is the only State in the group with above-average prospects. Many orchards in this State have fairly large crops, and with thinning completed, early and mid-season varieties are sizing up well. Red Birds are now being picked in the southern part of the State. Harvesting of Golden Jubilee, the earliest variety of commercial importance, is expected to open around July 15, with general movement by July 20. Peaches in Pennsylvania that survived the early freezes are developing nicely. Thinning has been necessary on some well located orchards while those on low ground have little or no fruit. The June drop was not heavy but some hail damage is reported in the southeastern counties. Picking of early peaches will start in late July and harvest of Elbertas, the leading variety, should be at its peak September 1-10. In West Virginia, the crop is spotted, with commercial orchards appearing to have a materially better crop than farm orchards. It is anticipated that Elbertas will start moving about August 15.

In the North Atlantic peach States the crop is developing satisfactorily with considerable improvement shown over June 1 estimates for Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. Peaches have grown rapidly in these States and are unusually large for this time of the year. In New York the drop was not as heavy as expected.

In the central States prospective peach production improved by nearly a million bushels during June as the crop sized nicely and the June drop was less than usual. In Michigan the peach crop is reported to be much better than was expected a month ago and production, though less than last year's very good crop, will be above average. In the main commercial area of southwestern Michigan, most orchards will require some thinning. The Illinois peach crop is making excellent progress relative to sizing and quality. Red Birds moved to market June 25 to July 1. Elbertas will start from the southern commercial areas of Illinois the first week in August, reaching the peak around August 15. Tennessee has an unusually large crop of peaches, with production estimated to be three

times as large as last year and much above average. The crop will begin to move in the Hamilton County area around July 12 which will be a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Peak shipments probably will occur during the third week in July in both the Hamilton and Roane County areas.

There was a slight improvement in peach crop prospects in the Western States during June, with increases in California, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Utah and New Mexico which more than offset reductions in Oregon and Nevada. In California, the prospects for Freestone peaches are lower than a month ago but Clingstones improved more than enough to offset the reduction. The indicated total crop of 37,786,000 bushels for the Western States is about 7 percent less than the 1944 crop but is 35 percent above the 1934-43 average and is the second largest crop of record. The California Clingstone crop is indicated at [illegible], 19,210,000 bushels -- 6 percent less than the 1944 crop, but 33 percent above average and exceeded only by the crops of 1930 and 1944. This crop has continued to make good progress and no serious injury from hot weather in mid-June is apparent. Production of California Freestones is placed at 11,918,000 bushels compared with 13,543,000 bushels produced in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 8,959,000 bushels. Only in 1917, 1919, and 1944 has the Freestone crop exceeded that indicated for this year. There apparently was some damage to this crop by the hot mid-June weather. Early varieties of table peaches have mostly been harvested. Elbertas and J. H. Hales are somewhat late, with shipments expected to commence the latter part of July. Colorado has the prospect of another record crop, with larger production than last year in Mesa County, but shorter in Delta County. The June drop in Mesa County was fairly heavy and may continue, but thinning is in progress. It is too early to tell about the drop in Delta County, which is somewhat later than Mesa. Washington State also has prospects for another record peach crop, despite slightly reduced crops of Hales and Elbertas. These reductions are expected to be more than offset by considerable increases in some less important newer varieties. The harvesting season is expected to commence during the last 10 days in August -- a few days later than in 1944.

PEARS: Production of pears is now estimated at 32,861,000 bushels -- about 3 percent larger than last year's crop of 31,956,000 bushels and 15 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Prospects in the Western and Southern States continue excellent while in the North Central and North Atlantic States prospects continue to be poor.

In the three Pacific Coast States where about three-fourths of the nation's pears are usually grown, a record combined production of 25,851,000 bushels is indicated. If realized, this will be 10 percent more than the 1944 crop and 30 percent more than average. The Bartlett crop in these three States is indicated to be 20,043,000 bushels compared with 17,846,000 bushels in 1944 and 14,695,000 bushels average, while other pears in these States are now placed at 5,808,000 bushels compared with 5,590,000 bushels last year and 5,237,000 bushels average.

New York State reports a near failure of pears in all areas except the Hudson Valley. The New York Seckel crop, which showed fairly promising prospects a month ago, has continued to drop heavily. In Michigan, indications now point to an even smaller pear crop than was forecast last month.

In Washington another big Bartlett pear crop is in sight. Many young orchards are coming into full bearing this year. Pears are sizing well and harvest should start only a few days later than in 1944. Excellent crops of D'Anjous and Bosc are also in prospect this year. In the important Bartlett producing areas of Oregon the crop in the Hood River Valley, while not expected to come up to last year, is nevertheless a good one and much larger than that

produced in 1943. The Rogue River Valley expects a crop considerably larger than that of 1944. In spite of very wet May weather, no serious scab damage has been reported and the June drop does not appear abnormally heavy. In the Willamette Valley counties, also, a larger crop than last year is in prospect. Production of other pear varieties in Oregon is estimated to be only slightly smaller than for 1944.

Bartlett prospects in California are indicated to have improved somewhat during June and the crop is now expected to equal the record 1943 production. There is some hail-marked fruit in Placer and El Dorado Counties but in other areas Bartletts are relatively a very clean crop. Pears other than Bartlett have made good progress in California during June.

GRAPES: U. S. grape production is indicated to be 2,736,400 tons - approximately the same as the crop of 2,736,550 tons produced in 1944, but nearly 11 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Total production for California, which normally comprises about four-fifths of the U. S. crop, is indicated to be 2,598,000 tons, 7 percent below the record crop of 1943, but 15 percent more than the 10-year average. Prospects for wine varieties point to a crop of 528,000 tons, about 6 percent less than last year, but only 2 percent under average. The estimated crop of table varieties is about 4 percent larger than last year and 28 percent more than average. Raisin varieties promise a crop of 1,539,000 tons -- 7 percent above last year and 18 percent more than average. California vineyards are in good condition and vines and berries have made good growth to date. Shipments of Thompson seedless grapes started from the early producing Coachella and Imperial Valleys during June, but the main harvest has not yet started.

In Washington a crop of 17,800 tons is in sight. This is 500 tons above production in 1944 and 8,300 tons more than average. Vineyards are in good to excellent condition. Prospects in the important Eastern producing States uniformly indicate sharp reductions in production from last year. In New York frost damage has been severe in all areas. Small berries are dropping and some vines are practically barren at this time. Reported conditions indicate a crop 33 percent smaller than last year. Ohio and Michigan show reductions from last year of 75 and 74 percent. In Michigan, conditions in the heavy producing counties of Berrien and Van Buren are even poorer than in other sections. Secondary buds with clusters are showing up, but these have not blossomed yet. With the crop blossoming at least a month later than usual, it will take an unusually late fall to mature before frost. In Ohio there are few grapes except on second and third growths and bunches are reported as small and scattered. In Pennsylvania a reduction of 48 percent from last year's production is in prospect because of injury by late May frosts. Damage in the Erie belt ranges from 75 to 100 percent of the crop. Many injured vines put out new shoots and blossomed. In the eastern sections of the State vines are setting well and clusters are large.

The Arkansas crop was hard hit by April freezes which reduced prospects to 58 percent of a year ago. Shedding has been heavy in many vineyards.

CITRUS: In Florida, generous rains have broken the drought in all areas. A tropical hurricane of low intensity passed over the State the third week in June and was accompanied by rains of 6 to 12 inches in most citrus areas. Showers have fallen frequently since the storm. By the first of July, many trees were putting on a heavy late bloom which may result in a good set of fruit. The marketing of limes continues active, approaching the usual peak in July and August.

In the citrus areas of Texas, a serious shortage of moisture is developing. Rainfall during June was limited to a very few local showers and the Rio Grande watershed has been exceedingly dry. Water supplies in the Lower Valley are reported as the lowest of record. Trees are holding up remarkably well but continued delay in irrigating will result in damage. Most groves sustained very little loss from the June drop. Fruit was well advanced in size on June 1 but very little growth has taken place since mid-June.

Arizona citrus prospects very widely, in both the Phoenix and Yuma areas, because of late frosts in April at blooming time. More groves of navel oranges have light sets because of frosts than do the later blooming Valencias. Trees are in good condition and prospects as a whole are favorable. Prospects for the California citrus crops continue favorable.

Harvest of the 1944-45 citrus crops has been practically finished for at least a month except in California where lemons are available in all months, Valencia oranges continue moving through the summer and fall months and some quantities of grapefruit are available during the summer.

U. S. orange production for the 1944-45 season is estimated at a record high of 106,810,000 boxes -- 4 percent more than the 1943-44 crop and 25 percent more than the 1942-43 crop. California Valencia production is indicated to be 37,000,000 boxes -- a record crop and 20 percent above the large 1943-44 crop.

The 1944-45 U. S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 51,905,000 boxes compared with the record crop of 55,979,000 boxes last season and 50,481,000 boxes in 1942-43.

California lemon production for 1944-45 is placed at 12,800,000 boxes compared with 11,038,000 boxes in 1943-44 and 14,940,000 boxes in 1942-43.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 72,700 tons. This compares with last year's record production of 98,200 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 71,130 tons. Estimated production for California this year of 71,000 tons compares with 92,000 tons in 1944, 76,000 tons in 1943 and the 10-year average of 66,200 tons. The harvest and shipment of Beauty plums is about completed while the movement of Santa Rosas is at its peak. Harvest of other varieties is under way and will continue for some time.

The 1945 crop of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at 151,200 tons (fresh basis) compared with 110,300 tons for 1944 and the 10-year average of 142,930 tons. In Idaho June weather was favorable for prunes and production is expected to be largest since 1929. The eastern Washington prune crop in the Walla Walla and Yakima Valleys is expected to be only slightly below that produced in 1944. The Italian prunes raised in this section are principally for fresh market shipments. Harvest is expected to begin early in August but will not reach peak proportions until September. In eastern Oregon where prunes are also produced primarily for the fresh market, the Milton-Freewater district has a very good crop. Union County conditions are spotted, with the whole crop somewhat smaller than last year.

In western Washington, cool-wet spring weather was unfavorable for pollination. Prune prospects, though better for this area than last season, are not as good as in the eastern areas. Conditions are also very spotted throughout the western Oregon prune districts but production is estimated over 1 3/4 times last year's small crop. California's prune crop is making very good progress. Production is forecast at 212,000 tons (dry basis) compared with 159,000 tons last year, 196,000 tons in 1943 and the 1934-43 average of 205,000 tons.

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CHERRIES: Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 127,500 tons -- 37 percent less than the 1944 crop of 202,090 tons, and 17 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 153,141 tons. The sweet cherry crop is now estimated at 90,190 tons -- 6 percent more than the 1944 production of 85,300 tons. Sour cherry production at 37,310 tons is a record low as a result of spring freezes and poor pollination weather in the main producing Great Lakes States. Production in 1944 totaled 116,790 tons and in 1943 the crop was a previous record low of 42,660 tons.

In all three of the important West Coast sweet cherry States, prospective production is larger than last year and also above the 10-year average. In Washington, with harvest of record sweet cherry crop about over, carlot shipments to July 1 were also the highest of record. In Oregon at the close of June, harvesting was well along in the Milton-Freewater and The Dalles districts with the crop in both areas considerably better than last year. Harvesting was just getting under way in the Hood River Valley and western Oregon counties around July 1, while in Union County harvesting is not expected to begin until the latter half of the month. California cherry harvest had been completed by July 1 in practically all areas except the coast counties. Of the State's production of nearly 32,000 tons, about 14,000 tons are estimated to be Royal Anns and about 18,000 tons other varieties.

In other western States the total 1945 sweet cherry crop is estimated to be somewhat less than in 1944, and below the 1934-43 average. Production in the four eastern sweet cherry States is expected to total only 3,900 tons this year in comparison with 10,780 tons last year and the average of 7,412 tons. Because of heavy frost damage the 1945 crop in Michigan is almost a failure.

Estimated production of sour cherries in the five important eastern States totals only 25,100 tons. In New York and Michigan the smallest crops on record are indicated, while production in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, though much smaller than last year, is above that of 1943. Harvest in Michigan is expected to be about a week or ten days later than usual with the picking problem unusually difficult because of the thin set of fruit. In Wisconsin the set is so light in many orchards that the fruit may not be picked. Sour cherry production in the western States is estimated at 12,210 tons compared with 16,790 tons in 1944 and the 1934-43 average of 13,958 tons. On June 1, production was indicated at 13,840 tons for these States. In Colorado a heavy June drop and some hail damage lowered the estimated sour cherry production from 2,800 tons on June 1 to 1,960 tons on July 1. Harvest of Early Richmonds and other varieties was expected to begin the first week of July in Fremont County and probably about a week later in Larimer County.

APRICOTS: California apricot production is estimated at 180,000 tons -- 2 percent smaller than indicated on June 1 -- compared with last season's record crop of 324,000 tons, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 197,700 tons. The crop is relatively good in the Santa Clara Valley and other coast counties and in Yolo County, but is light and irregular in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and in the southern counties. Harvest was in progress on July 1 in many interior localities, but had not started in the important Santa Clara Valley area and other coast locations. Fruit from the first pick is of much smaller size than last season. It appears that a larger than usual proportion of the crop will go for canning and freezing this season with a reduction in the proportion dried.

Apricot prospects in Washington continue favorable. Production is now estimated at 24,800 tons -- only slightly smaller than the record crop of last season. Fruit was more effectively thinned than in previous years, and sizes are expected to run a little larger than last season, especially for the Moorepark variety. Utah apricot production -- estimated at 8,600 tons -- is 9 percent smaller than indicated on June 1. Production in 1944 was 5,900 tons and the 10-year average, 4,095 tons. The Utah county crop has a very heavy set and fruit is sizing well but in other areas of the State, prospects are not as favorable, due mainly to frosts and hail.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs have made good development to date and show prospects of a relatively good production. Harvest of the first crop of Black Missions is underway and they are being marketed as fresh figs. This first crop is heavy and of good quality. Other varieties have made good development except Calimyrnas which are carrying a relatively light set of fruit but should be of good quality. Condition of California olives declined materially during June. Shedding of fruit forms was exceedingly heavy and present indications point to a crop somewhat smaller than last season.

CRANBERRIES: In Massachusetts cranberries are blossoming well and crop prospects appear to be very good. Excessive rains of the past two months may have some detrimental effects. Present prospects in Washington point to a slightly larger crop than last year. In Wisconsin, below-normal temperatures during April, May, and June have reduced prospects to some extent. A New Jersey crop about the same size as that harvested last year appears in prospect.

PECANS: Prospects continue favorable for a fairly good pecan crop in most of the main producing areas, but no reliable indication of the actual quantity that will be produced is available at this early date. Hot, dry weather in Georgia from mid-May to mid-June probably reduced to some extent the unusually bright prospects, but beneficial rains have fallen since June 15. In Alabama, the bloom was about 2 weeks earlier than usual and a good crop has set on trees in the southern portion of the State. There has been no apparent damage to the crop thus far. The crop of improved varieties in Arkansas should exceed the short crop of 1944, but native pecans, which comprise a large part of the total crop, are not expected to differ materially from production last year. The Louisiana crop is expected to be smaller than in 1944. The crop in the important Natchitoches-Shreveport section, where the bulk of the improved varieties is located, appears to be quite short. Other sections in the State have fair prospects at this time. Texas has prospects for a fairly good crop, despite case bearer damage in scattered south Texas areas and a critical lack of moisture in some extreme western counties. Conditions elsewhere in the State, where a considerable portion of the crop is grown, have been quite favorable. Trees have set a good crop and moisture is abundant over most of this area.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: California walnut production is estimated at 57,000 tons compared with 62,000 tons in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 53,320 tons. Prospects improved during June in all walnut-producing districts. Blight damage has been negligible to date. In Oregon, the walnut set is very irregular, being very light in some orchards, due largely to a heavy June drop. Blight damage has not been serious to date. Estimated production at 5,700 tons is 16 percent smaller than last season but well above average. It is to be noted that this first forecast of Oregon walnut production is a month earlier than in past years and the crop is at a stage where a marked change in growing conditions may occur.

Estimated production of California almonds at 23,100 tons is the highest of record. Production in 1944 was 21,000 tons and the 10-year average 13,700 tons. Growing conditions continued favorable during June.

Oregon filbert production is estimated at 5,500 tons, compared with 5,600 tons in 1944, and the record crop of 6,200 tons in 1943. Estimated pro-

duction of Washington filberts at 690 tons compares with the record crop of 860 tons in 1944. The nut set is varied, especially on the DuChilly variety. As in the case of walnuts, this first forecast is earlier than in past years. The season is late and significant changes in prospects may occur.

POTATOES: July 1 conditions indicate a potato crop of 408,034,000 bushels for the Nation. The 1944 crop amounted to 379,436,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average production is 375,091,000 bushels. Only in 1943, 1928, and 1922 has the production of potatoes exceeded the crop now in prospect. A record yield of 143.4 bushels is indicated for the United States - the previous high yield of 139.6 bushels was produced in 1943. However, there is much late potato acreage, increasing the hazard of early frost damage.

The Nation's farmers are planting 2,916,000 acres to potatoes this year, a little more than the 2,893,000 acres indicated by growers' March prospective planting reports. Assuming about average abandonment, the acreage for harvest is placed at 2,845,600 acres, compared with 2,909,800 acres in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 3,035,800 acres. Favorable prices received for the 1944 crop and the "tight" potato situation that has existed since early spring are factors that favored an expanded acreage. However, these factors were more than offset by the reduced supply of available labor, unfavorable weather at planting time throughout large areas of the country particularly in the North Atlantic and North Central States — and an inadequate supply of high quality seed.

Compared with last year, there is an increase of about 1 percent in the acreage for harvest in the 18 surplus late States, the area that produces the supply of potatoes for next winter. Of these surplus late States, Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, and each of the 10 Western surplus late States except Nebraska repor acreages equal to or above the 1944 acreage. An increase of 11 percent is indicated in the acreage for harvest in the 10 Western States of this group. The production of potatoes continues to become more commercialized as growers in high yielding States are increasing their acreages and smaller acreages are being planted in low yielding States. This shift in acreage is one of the big factors contributing to the indicated record yield for the country. The estimated acreage for harvest in 1945 in the 6 high-yielding States of Maine, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California is 25.7 percent of the U. S. acreage, compared with 22.3 percent in 1944 and the 10-year average of only 17.3 percent. Even within States reporting a reduced acreage this year, producers of potatoes for home consumption are generally making the sharpest acreage reductions.

A record acreage has been planted in Aroostook County, Maine. Even though much of the Maine acreage is late, the present outlook is favorable. Harvest began the last week of June on Long Island where an average yield is indicated on the increased acreage. Above-average yields are indicated for Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota but much of the acreage in these States was planted late. Harvest of the early crop in southwest Idaho is expected to begin about July 10, and good yields are expected. Conditions in the northern area of Colorad have been almost ideal but the crop in the San Luis Valley has been damaged by late frosts. In Washington, harvest of the increased acreage of White Rose potatoes is expected to get started in early July.

Production indicated for the 5 other late New England States is slightly greater than the 1944 crop and is 16 percent above average. The downward trend in the production of potatoes in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa continues with the decline in acreage. Prospective production in these 5 States is only two-thirds of average.

Almost an average crop is indicated for the 7 intermediate States. In New Jersey, growing conditions have been favorable and all varieties look very promising as harvest begins. The crop in Kansas and Missouri is short as some acreage has been drowned out and blight damage has been severe.

The crop in the early potato States — 10 Southern States and California — is about one-third above average. All of these States produced above-average yields except Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

SWEETPOTATOES: The July 1 prospective sweetpotato crop of 64,077,000 bushels is 11 percent below the 1944 crop and 4 percent less than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. The estimated 719,300 acres planted to this crop in 1945 is slightly higher than the 715,300 acres indicated by growers' March intentions-to-plant reports. Assuming about average abandonment, the acreage for harvest is estimated at 712,100 acres, compared with 771,200 acres in 1944 and the 10-year average of 796,600 acres.

Compared with last year, reduced acreages are rather general among the States, with the sharpest reductions reported in Texas, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Louisiana is the only heavy producing State showing an increased acreage this year. Growers are maintaining the 1944 acreage levels in New Jersey, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky. In Louisiana, satisfactory prices received last season, favorable weather for planting the crop, and increased acreage contracted for dehydration, are factors contributing to the expansion of acreage. For States indicating a reduction, the high labor requirement is the principal factor that has caused growers to decrease their acreage in 1945. Unsatisfactory prices received for the 1944 crop in certain States, and too frequent rains for land preparation and cultivation in some areas, are other factors effecting a reduction in the acreage of this crop.

Sweetpotatoes were planted under favorable conditions, and weather to date has favored the development of the crop in all States except Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma. The indicated yield of 90.0 bushels is 2.9 bushels below the 1944 yield but exceeds the 10-year average by 5.8 bushels. Below-average crops are indicated for all States except New Jersey, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana. Only in Iowa, Kansas, Virginia and Louisiana does the prospective crop exceed the 1944 production. For Louisiana, the increased acreage and favorable yield now in prospect combine to make the prospective crop of 9,520,000 bushels the second largest crop of record.

HEMP: The total acreage of hemp planted in 1945 for fiber and seed is estimated at 9,700 acres, only about one-eighth of the 73,600 acres planted last year. Most of the 1945 acreage for fiber is in 3 States,-Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kentucky - with about seven-eighths of it in Wisconsin, alone. The acreage in Iowa is almost negligible. Wisconsin planted about 7,300 acres this year and expects to harvest about 7,000 acres. There are approximately 1,000 acres in Minnesota and 200 in Kentucky. Kentucky also has a small acreage for seed, located in the old established area.

No Government contracts have been negotiated this year. During the emergency 42 plants were built for Government operation. Aside from completing the processing of 1944 straw, much of which remains in some areas, the plants are not expecting to be Government operated after the 1944 straw is processed. However, some of the plants have already been diverted to other uses such as drying corn.

A few private mills are operating in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Some of the Government owned mills have been leased to local groups for operation this year. Current indications are that hemp growing in the United States is back to the level that prevailed in 1942 and former years. What the future of hemp growing in the United States will be is problematical.

HOPS: July 1 prospects point to the largest production of hops since estimates were begun in 1915. The indicated production for the three Pacific Coast States at 54,756,000 pounds is about 15 percent above the 1944 crop of 47,695,000 pounds and nearly 40 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 39,240,000 pounds. The acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 40,600 acres -- the largest on record. This acreage is 11 percent higher than the acreage harvested in 1944, and 20 percent above average. All three States show increases over last year with Washington up 21 percent, Oregon 8 percent and California 7 percent.

Prospective production in Washington is a record of 21,996,000 pounds, compared with 16,975,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 10,996,000 pounds. The crop was a little slow getting started because of cool temperatures, but recent weather has been exceptionally favorable for growth. A rather heavy infestation of cutworms has caused some damage to old yards. Reports from Oregon indicate a crop of 17,910,000 pounds, 798,000 pounds more than the 1944 crop, but 159,000 pounds below average. Growth of hops in Oregon has been somewhat late because of the rainy, cool spring, and there is considerable downy mildew in some yards. The moisture situation is generally favorable though some of the yards on higher ground will need rain soon. Production in California is placed at 14,850,000 pounds, the largest since 1921, compared with 13,608,000 pounds in 1944 and the 10-year average of 10,175,000 pounds. Recent hot weather has been beneficial although heavy wind did some damage to Sacramento Valley yards. Coastal yards showed some early mildew, but it is drying up now.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1945 planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 780,000 acres. This represents an increase of almost 23 percent over the 1944 planted acreage, but is 12 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. The expanded acreage was due in part to an intensive campaign for the planting of more sugar beets. The increase was made possible by a somewhat easier labor situation than was at first expected, and because of the availability of more improved mechanized equipment. Of all the States producing sugar beets, only Washington's planted acreage was lower than last year, with Indiana and New Mexico holding at last year's levels. All other States showed increases. Among the larger producing States, Colorado, California and Michigan increased their acreages 20, 32 and 33 percent, respectively.

Much of the acreage in the Great Lakes area was planted late, because of excessive rainfall, and abandonment may be above average. In most other sections, however, progress has been good, and minimum abandonment is expected. For the country as a whole, an abandonment of 8 percent is indicated, leaving 715,000 acres for harvest, compared with 558,000 acres harvested in 1944.

Generally favorable conditions have prevailed through the early season, except in the Great Lakes area. In most States, a higher than average yield is in prospect. The indicated national average of 12.5 tons per acre gives an estimated production of 8,919,000 tons. This is about 32 percent above the production of last year but 7 percent below the 10-year average. If the sugar recovery should be the same per ton of beets as last year (which was near average), a total of about 1,300,000 tons of sugar would be expected from the 1945 sugar beet crop.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP ACREAGE: Sugarcane for sirup is indicated at 126,000 acres, 7 percent below the 135,000 acres harvested in 1944, and 4 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. Acreages are down in all States except Mississippi and Georgia, where the season was favorable.

Reported intentions of growers as of July 1 indicate that approximately 170,000 acres of sorgo will be harvested for sirup. This is 13 percent less than the acreage in 1944, and 24 percent below the 10-year average. All of the more important producing States showed declines, except Texas, which was unchanged from last year. The greatest percentage declines took place in the South Atlantic States, where the acreage was less than three-fourths of last year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 302,700 acres, about 2 percent greater than the 296,000 acres harvested last year. This is 5 percent greater than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Louisiana, which normally accounts for about 90 percent of the Nation's sugarcane acreage for sugar and seed, increased 1 percent over last year, while Florida showed an increase of 13 percent.

Growing conditions have been good in Louisiana and with normal weather for the remainder of the season, yields are expected to be much above average, even though some sections were deficient in moisture during May and June. Recent rains in Florida have been very beneficial. Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 6,840,000 tons, which is about 11 percent above the total tonnage for last year.

HAY: Total production in 1945, of all tame and wild hay varieties, is expected to be about 101 million tons. This would be the second largest hay crop ever produced in this country, being exceeded only in 1942 when 105 million tons were harvested. Last year's production was 98 million tons. An estimated 12 million tons of hay carried over from crops of previous years added to this year's production would provide a total supply of 113 million tons, enough to assure ample supplies per animal unit. However, the quality of the hay cut so far this season is poorer than usual in many States because of continuous rains.

Tame hay varieties account for 59½ million acres and nearly 88 million tons of this year's total crop while the wild hay acreage of 14¼ million acres is expected to produced nearly 13½ million tons. Expected yields per acre for tame, wild, and all hay, respectively, are 1.48 tons, .94 tons, and 1.37 tons. The all-hay acreage this year is virtually the same as last year. In the area that was dry in 1944, reaching from the New England States to Arkansas, there has been abundant rainfall this season and less hay will be pastured, thereby increasing production in this area. The important North Central States are down, from last year, about 800,000 acres in all hay. Larger carryover and promises of good yields this year are factors tending to reduce the acreage in this area.

The leading wild-hay States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska will each harvest less wild hay than a year ago. Carryover supplies of wild hay seem to be about average or better but some wild hay put up last year was poor quality and ranchers are inclined to sell the poorer quality and replenish their reserves with good quality wild hay this summer.

Alfalfa hay acreage at 14½ million is virtually unchanged from last year's acreage and slightly above the 10-year average. By virtue of the high-yielding characteristic of this variety of hay, alfalfa will, as usual, be the leading hay produced this year. Indicated yield per acre is 2.24 tons, which will mean a production of 32½ million tons. The 10-year (1934-43) average yield per acre and production are 2.04 tons and 28½ million tons, respectively. The North Central States declined 68,000 acres from their 1944 harvested acreage but this was more than offset by small increases in most of the other States.

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The 1945 acreage picture for clover-timothy hay follows the same pattern as alfalfa. The 21¼ million acres for harvest this year is just under last year's acreage. The North Central States are down 382,000 acres from last year but this reduction is compensated by modest increases in other sections of the country. Expected production of nearly 30 million tons, based upon the indicated yield of 1.40 tons per acre for 1945, compares with a yield of 1.35 tons per acre and production of 28 3/4 million tons for 1944. The 10-year (1934-43) average yield per acre and production are 1.24 tons and 24¼ million tons respectively.

Other types of hay included in the all tame hay group are sweetclover hay, grain hay, soybean, peanut-vine and cowpea hay, lespedeza hay and other tame hay. Total 1945 acreage of these varieties will be virtually the same as last year.

PASTURES: Favored by ample soil moisture in most sections and nearly ideal growing weather during June, farm pastures on July 1 were furnishing livestock an unusual abundance of green forage. For the country as a whole condition of pastures at 89 percent of normal, was the second highest for the date in 18 years, having been surpassed only by the unusually lush growth of 1942. Pastures were good to excellent from coast to coast in the northern half of the United States, and in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys southward to the Gulf. There were, however, serious shortages of pasture feed on July 1 in both the Southeastern and Southwestern sections of the country. While parts of these areas received rains in late June or early July, more precipitation is needed to assure general relief. On the other hand, prospects for continued growth of green feed in the Central and Northeastern sections of the country were excellent as the result of recent rainfall which supplemented already good reserve moisture supplies.

During June, the coming of warm weather in Northern sections brought material improvement of pastures especially in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming. As shown by the pasture map, conditions of pastures on July 1 in these States and in most other Northern and Central areas was uniformly good to excellent. On the other hand, in the southeastern States from Virginia to Alabama dry hot weather caused material deterioration of pastures during June. On July 1 many pastures in this area were very poor. In spite of this decline, pasture condition in this group of States averaged much better than on July 1 a year ago when drought was not only more severe, but extended toward the interior of the country to include Kentucky and Tennessee and the northern border of the Ohio River. In Florida where the drought had been of longer duration, late June rainfall was helpful but July 1 pasture condition had not yet reflected the improved situation and was considerably lower than July 1 last year or average for the date.

In the Southwest, June rainfall was extremely light and the drought area that extended from the western third of Texas across New Mexico into Arizona became progressively worse. On July 1, extreme drought conditions were apparent in a half dozen counties of southeastern New Mexico and in an adjacent section of about equal area in Texas, while severe drought conditions prevailed in much larger sections of both States (see pasture map). The condition of pastures in New Mexico, at 40 percent of normal, was the second lowest for July 1 in history, having been lower only in 1934.

In the central and northern Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and northern Pacific Coast areas pasture and range feed was considerably better than average for July 1 and not much different from the favorable conditions a year ago. In California, improvement of pastures in northern sections since June 1 was offset by declines in the San Joaquin Valley and southern areas. The State average for July 1 was about the same as in the 1934-43 period and somewhat better than on the same date last year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms was maintained at record-breaking levels as it climbed to the seasonal peak in June and then turned downward. Under the influence of abundant green feed from pastures, moderate temperatures, and continued liberal concentrate feeding, milk flow per cow exceeded previous records while milk cow numbers were at or near an all-time high. United States milk production during June, estimated at 13.2 billion pounds, was more than one-half billion pounds higher than in any previous month and 15 percent above the 1934-43 average for June. In the first six months of 1945, milk production totaled 64.1 billion pounds, almost 2½ billion more than last year's record production for the same period. Considering the present favorable prospects for summer production, it is virtually certain that the amount of milk produced in 1945 will be well above the previous record production of 119.2 billion pounds in 1942.

The summer peak in milk production came slightly later this year than it did last year, especially in butter producing areas. Also, the period of heavy production appears to have been somewhat more extended. In crop correspondents' herds the decline in milk production per cow between June 1 and July 1 was the smallest for any year since 1935 when a late summer peak of milk production followed the 1934-35 period of short feed supplies. Reported July 1, milk production per cow, at 18.25 pounds, was 8 percent above a year earlier when production per cow was about at the 10-year average level for July 1. In the North Central States, milk per cow was especially high relative to a year ago with both the East North Central and West North Central regions up more than 10 percent from 1944. In the Western States production per cow was only 1 percent higher than on July 1, 1944 while in the other regions it was up from 5 to 8 percent. In all regions production per cow continued well above 1934-43 average levels with the South Central States up 3 percent and other regions from 8 percent to 10 percent higher.

In crop correspondents' herds, cows milked on July 1 constituted 75.2 percent of all milk cows in herds, a slightly larger percentage than the 74.8 percent reported last year, but the fifth lowest July 1 percentage in 21 years of record. In the Atlantic Coast, East North Central, and Western regions the percentage of cows reported milked was above July 1 last year but moderately below July 1 of other recent years. In the West North Central States, the percentage milked was somewhat higher than last year, but lower than on any other July 1 since 1934. In the South Central States, the percentage of milk cows in production continued below last year and on July 1 was the smallest for that date on record.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 5,295,000,000 eggs in June -- 3 percent fewer than in June last year but 30 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The exceptionally high rate of lay was not sufficient to offset the decrease in chicken numbers. June egg production was below that of a year earlier in all parts of the country except the North Central States where production was 2 percent above last year. The aggregate egg production for the first half of the year was 33,755,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent below last year's record production but 36 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during June was 15.6 eggs -- a record for the month -- and compares with 15.0 eggs last year and the 10-year average rate for June of 14.6 eggs. A high rate of lay was reported in all areas. In fact, the North Atlantic, West North Central, and East North Central areas, where cool weather was particularly favorable, reported egg production per layer at record levels. The rate during the first half of the year was 88.1 eggs compared with 86.0 eggs last year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

There were 339,469,000 hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks during June -- 7 percent fewer than in June last year but 22 percent more than the 10-year average. Decreases in the number of layers range from 2 percent in the West North Central area to 15 percent in the Western area. The Western and North Atlantic States, where commercial egg producing areas are close to large centers of population, show the greatest reduction in layers.

A total of 656,061,000 chicks and young chickens were on farms July 1 - 11 percent more than a year ago and 20 percent more than the 10-year average. The number of young chickens on farms was below last year on April 1 and May 1 but increased rapidly during May and June. On July 1, the number of young chickens on hand was greater than at that date in any other year of record except 1943. The change in farmers' plans was caused by firm markets resulting from short supplies of both chicken and eggs. Increases in young chickens on July 1, compared with a year ago, were 13 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central areas, 12 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and Western areas.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1934-43	61,188	120,376	164,624	55,068	104,050	42,668	547,973
1944	68,919	125,917	194,999	57,357	105,545	38,922	591,659
1945	77,609	142,674	218,329	60,570	115,446	41,433	656,061

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June average 35.8 cents per dozen, compared with 28.1 cents a year earlier and with 20.4 cents, the 10-year average. Egg prices were 2.1 cents per dozen higher than in May and were 7.7 cents higher than in mid-June last year. Egg prices were very firm and supplies are becoming increasingly short under a very good demand. Egg production is decreasing seasonally and storage stocks of shell eggs on June 1 were below average and far below last year.

Farmers received an average of 27.5 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-June -- 0.9 cents above the price on May 15 and 3.7 cents above June last year. The chicken market continues very firm under a broad demand. Supplies are far short of trade needs. The volume of direct sales has increased greatly.

The United States average cost of a farm poultry ration on June 15 was $2.88 per hundred pounds compared with $3.00 a year earlier. In mid-June the price relationship of both eggs and chickens to feed was more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1944 and 1945

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousand acres									
Maine	16	15	106	92	3	3	201	211	--	--
N.H.	16	15	13	13	--	--	7.6	6.8	--	--
Vt.	69	69	71	70	4	3	12.0	11.9	--	--
Mass.	43	43	13	15	--	--	24.0	24.2	--	--
R.I.	9	9	3	3	--	--	6.5	6.9	--	--
Conn.	52	53	13	13	--	--	21.3	21.7	--	--
N.Y.	739	732	861	792	99	93	195	187	--	--
N.J.	195	179	46	45	8	7	71	72	16	16
Pa.	1,428	1,385	849	866	98	96	167	157	--	--
Ohio	3,781	3,630	1,155	1,259	21	23	73	65	--	--
Ind.	4,666	4,619	1,370	1,534	59	46	36	34	1.8	1.8
Ill.	9,056	8,784	3,269	3,531	71	50	32	29	4.5	4.0
Mich.	1,812	1,812	1,439	1,612	154	139	174	174	--	--
Wis.	2,706	2,733	2,839	3,066	197	95	144	131	--	--
Minn.	5,999	6,119	4,672	5,466	822	526	214	175	--	--
Iowa	11,440	11,268	5,018	5,270	16	3	42	38	.2	2.5
Mo.	4,832	4,397	2,056	1,912	114	103	37	35	8	7
N.Dak.	1,283	1,283	2,518	2,594	2,741	2,494	180	191	--	--
S.Dak.	4,026	4,308	2,974	3,569	1,973	1,342	36	35	--	--
Nebr.	9,012	8,742	2,245	2,514	1,139	661	75	66	--	--
Kans.	3,756	3,193	1,825	1,296	1,138	501	27	24	3.0	4.0
Del.	135	131	5	6	10	12	4.4	3.9	3	3
Md.	490	466	43	41	70	70	20.5	19.4	8	8
Va.	1,372	1,235	165	167	76	80	73	70	33	33
W.Va.	405	348	82	88	9	10	34	31	--	--
N.C.	2,366	2,248	365	391	60	63	86	72	78	70
S.C.	1,524	1,433	757	749	13	13	29	21	72	62
Ga.	3,584	3,476	701	771	10	11	30	27	97	97
Fla.	732	695	85	120	--	--	33.7	35.5	20	18
Ky.	2,808	2,611	111	111	125	100	43	43	16	16
Tenn.	2,739	2,547	225	259	126	134	44	41	43	33
Ala.	3,023	2,872	246	271	12	14	61	50	77	69
Miss.	2,736	2,572	486	559	20	27	34	27	72	65
Ark.	1,982	1,685	462	457	14	13	49	39	23	20
La.	1,319	1,213	210	242	--	--	68	51	109	120
Okla.	1,878	1,559	1,505	1,294	1,220	158	1,132	25	13	10
Tex.	5,074	4,211	1,663	1,996	414	439	67	63	68	51
Mont.	1,158	147	1,470	446	567	635	22	22	--	--
Idaho	32	30	225	214	354	354	165	198	--	--
Wyo.	97	110	165	178	129	123	15	15	--	--
Colo.	908	790	221	230	831	798	93	102	--	--
N.Mex.	210	178	42	35	36	30	5.0	4.5	--	--
Ariz.	40	40	26	25	145	149	6.3	6.9	--	--
Utah	27	26	58	60	158	160	18.0	19.3	--	--
Nev.	4	3	12	12	25	27	3.4	3.8	--	--
Wash.	29	29	321	305	256	238	48	58	--	--
Oreg.	47	44	443	434	233	263	47	55	--	--
Calif.	67	67	534	518	1,730	1,816	103	117	10	9
U. S.	98,722	94,154	42,983	45,911	14,300	11,922	3,009.7	2915.8	777.3	719.3

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

Cont'd. PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1944 AND 1945

State	All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		Flaxseed 1/	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
Maine	2	2	--	--	2	2	--	--
N.Y.	3	3	--	--	3	3	--	--
Pa.	9	9	--	--	9	9	--	--
Ind.	6	3	--	--	6	3	--	--
Ill.	8	8	--	--	8	8	4	2
Mich.	2	2	--	--	2	2	5	8
Wis.	33	29	--	--	33	29	7	9
Minn.	1,165	1,017	46	32	1,119	985	914	1,197
Iowa	9	4	--	--	9	4	122	123
Mo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	15
N.Dak.	10,162	10,220	1,903	1,713	8,259	8,507	976	1,640
S.Dak.	2,965	3,128	211	181	2,754	2,947	328	459
Nebr.	94	82	--	--	94	82	2	2
Kans.	6	6	--	--	6	6	168	109
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	66	40
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	65
Mont.	2,864	2,635	--	--	2,864	2,635	221	343
Idaho	386	425	--	--	386	425	--	--
Wyo.	97	86	--	--	97	86	1	1
Colo.	188	179	--	--	188	179	--	--
N.Mex.	24	23	--	--	24	23	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	16
Utah	68	78	--	--	68	78	--	--
Nev.	13	14	--	--	13	14	--	--
Wash.	1,035	1,035	--	--	1,035	1,035	--	1
Oreg.	196	231	--	--	196	231	2	2
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	170	117
U.S.	19,335	19,219	2,160	1,926	17,175	17,293	3,052	4,149

State	Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets 1/		Rice	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
Maine	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	124	108	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	17	23	--	--
Mich.	701	603	--	--	69	92	--	--
Wis.	3	1	3	3	--	--	--	--
Minn.	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Dak.	2	1	11	11	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	60	53	--	--	53	63	--	--
Kans.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ark.	--	--	--	--	--	--	276	279
La.	--	--	--	--	--	--	568	579
Tex.	6	5	--	--	--	--	392	400
Mont.	22	18	40	28	71	88	--	--
Idaho	146	117	225	158	50	59	--	--
Wyo.	95	87	1	2	31	38	--	--
Colo.	387	348	46	46	136	163	--	--
N.Mex.	285	271	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	16	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	8	5	--	--	33	36	--	--
Wash.	4	4	349	258	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	2	1	52	27	--	--	--	--
Calif.	353	327	--	--	77	102	246	253
Other States	--	--	--	--	98	116	--	--
U.S.	2,228	1,976	727	533	635	780	1,482	1,511

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	284	348	369	22.8	25.5	26.0	6,526	8,874	9,594
N.J.	55	60	.66	22.0	23.0	24.5	1,218	1,380	1,617
Pa.	920	914	951	19.5	22.0	22.5	18,061	20,108	21,398
Ohio	2,022	2,035	2,273	20.2	23.0	24.5	40,831	46,805	55,688
Ind.	1,585	1,319	1,632	17.1	20.0	22.5	27,210	26,380	36,720
Ill.	1,822	1,255	1,403	17.8	19.5	20.0	32,850	24,472	28,060
Mich.	794	958	987	20.3	24.0	25.0	16,085	22,992	24,675
Wis.	38	35	32	17.5	21.0	22.0	680	735	704
Minn.	170	119	115	18.2	16.0	22.0	3,116	1,904	2,530
Iowa	345	121	115	18.4	17.5	21.0	6,266	2,118	2,415
Mo.	1,834	1,400	1,680	14.4	17.0	15.0	26,420	23,800	25,200
S.Dak.	118	198	245	11.5	10.5	15.0	1,480	2,079	3,675
Nebr.	2,881	2,693	3,694	14.8	13.0	22.0	42,787	35,009	81,268
Kans.	10,416	11,272	13,414	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,700	191,624	214,624
Del.	72	64	67	18.8	20.0	22.0	1,348	1,280	1,474
Md.	386	379	390	19.3	23.5	22.0	7,465	8,906	8,580
Va.	557	550	528	14.2	20.5	17.0	7,902	11,275	8,976
W.Va.	126	96	101	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	485	558	458	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	205	281	228	10.7	13.0	13.0	2,238	3,653	2,964
Ga.	186	228	217	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	2,821
Ky.	412	439	435	14.3	18.0	15.5	5,975	7,902	6,742
Tenn.	415	463	455	12.0	14.5	14.0	4,942	6,714	6,370
Ala.	8	15	17	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	255
Miss.	1/ 7	18	22	1/26.5	24.0	22.0	1/192	432	484
Ark.	55	49	46	9.8	12.0	10.5	516	588	483
Okla.	4,044	4,773	5,432	11.9	18.0	13.5	48,435	85,914	73,332
Tex.	2,954	3,934	4,209	10.1	19.0	9.0	30,337	74,746	37,881
Mont.	939	1,173	1,377	17.1	22.0	23.0	17,379	25,806	31,671
Idaho	606	635	679	23.5	28.0	27.0	14,279	17,780	18,333
Wyo.	95	117	153	14.0	18.0	21.0	1,508	2,106	3,213
Colo.	804	1,065	1,285	14.9	15.8	22.0	13,126	16,827	28,270
N.Mex.	198	215	226	10.2	13.0	8.0	2,127	2,795	1,808
Ariz.	38	24	25	22.0	22.0	22.0	844	528	550
Utah	173	221	203	18.5	23.0	21.5	3,245	5,083	4,364
Nev.	4	5	5	28.3	31.0	28.0	111	155	140
Wash.	1,119	1,413	1,639	26.3	28.5	30.0	30,039	40,270	49,170
Oreg.	604	725	718	22.1	26.0	27.5	13,355	18,850	19,745
Calif.	751	547	543	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U.S.	38,526	40,714	46,434	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	834,189

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	2	2	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	5	3	3	17.8	19.5	17.0	88	58	51
Pa.	10	9	9	18.1	20.0	16.5	188	180	148
Ohio	3	-	--	19.0	----	--	58	---	--
Ind.	7	6	3	15.2	18.0	17.0	107	108	51
Ill.	23	8	8	17.0	20.0	20.5	356	160	164
Mich.	14	2	2	17.5	15.0	13.0	235	30	26
Wis.	61	32	28	16.7	21.5	22.0	978	688	616
Minn.	1,377	1,064	958	14.3	17.0	16.5	19,362	18,088	15,807
Iowa	25	9	4	14.0	14.5	15.0	332	130	60
N.Dak.	5,006	8,040	8,281	11.1	16.5	14.5	60,426	132,660	120,074
S.Dak.	1,799	2,654	2,813	8.8	13.0	14.0	17,327	34,502	39,382
Nebr.	214	85	78	8.5	11.0	13.5	1,545	935	1,053
Kans.	11	5	5	7.6	9.0	9.5	91	45	48
Mont.	2,341	2,671	2,457	12.7	18.0	16.0	30,193	48,078	39,312
Idaho	371	374	408	28.5	33.5	32.0	10,501	12,529	13,056
Wyo.	100	84	78	13.0	13.0	14.5	1,285	1,092	1,131
Colo.	255	154	159	14.4	15.0	18.0	3,531	2,310	2,862
N.Mex.	20	23	21	13.6	17.0	15.0	268	391	315
Utah	72	67	77	29.7	34.0	33.0	2,132	2,278	2,541
Nev.	13	12	13	25.6	27.0	27.0	330	324	351
Wash.	951	990	1,010	20.4	24.0	25.0	18,962	23,760	25,250
Oreg.	258	185	220	21.0	23.0	22.5	5,369	4,255	4,950
U.S.	12,943	16,479	16,637	13.3	17.2	16.1	173,756	282,541	267,284

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	78	41	31	14.9	17.0	17.0	1,118	697	527
N.Dak.	1,878	1,869	1,682	12.4	15.5	14.5	23,936	28,970	24,389
S.Dak.	406	206	177	9.8	11.0	13.0	4,276	2,266	2,301
3 States	2,361	2,116	1,890	12.1	15.1	14.4	29,330	31,933	27,217

WHEAT (Production by classes) for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,882	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	521,922	240,398	226,675	28,053	111,642	1,128,690

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1945.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	14	16	15	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	15	16	15	41.0	40.0	40.0	631	640	600
Vt.	72	69	69	37.7	37.0	37.0	2,722	2,553	2,553
Mass.	41	43	43	41.2	41.0	40.0	1,677	1,763	1,720
R.I.	9	9	9	37.5	32.0	41.0	326	288	369
Conn.	49	52	53	39.5	40.0	40.0	1,942	2,080	2,120
N.Y.	682	733	726	35.3	35.0	32.0	24,076	25,655	23,232
N.J.	190	193	178	38.4	35.0	40.0	7,278	6,755	7,120
Pa.	1,323	1,410	1,368	41.0	38.0	40.0	54,266	53,580	54,720
Ohio	3,474	3,762	3,612	43.8	38.0	46.0	152,119	142,956	166,152
Ind.	4,211	4,638	4,592	41.2	38.0	42.0	172,832	176,244	192,864
Ill.	8,222	8,971	8,702	42.6	45.0	42.0	349,054	403,695	365,484
Mich.	1,577	1,805	1,805	33.8	32.0	33.0	53,378	57,760	59,565
Wis.	2,370	2,679	2,706	35.8	43.5	37.0	84,991	116,536	100,122
Minn.	4,630	5,893	6,040	35.3	43.0	36.0	163,330	253,399	217,440
Iowa	9,922	11,252	11,027	44.2	54.0	47.0	436,342	607,608	518,269
Mo.	4,349	4,781	4,351	24.1	34.0	24.0	102,409	162,554	104,424
N.Dak.	1,104	1,250	1,212	17.4	29.0	20.0	19,280	36,250	24,240
S.Dak.	2,986	3,897	3,975	15.6	36.0	20.0	47,634	140,292	79,500
Nebr.	7,280	8,915	8,558	15.7	37.0	21.0	115,032	329,855	179,718
Kans.	3,035	3,703	3,036	15.3	31.0	18.0	45,090	114,793	54,648
Del.	139	135	131	28.5	27.0	29.5	3,956	3,645	3,864
Md.	485	490	466	33.6	35.0	35.0	16,333	17,150	16,310
Va.	1,376	1,344	1,223	25.1	25.5	28.0	34,502	34,272	34,244
W.Va.	454	401	345	28.4	26.0	28.0	12,798	10,426	9,660
N.C.	2,394	2,342	2,225	19.9	22.0	21.0	47,516	51,524	46,725
S.C.	1,700	1,510	1,419	13.8	16.0	14.5	23,398	24,160	20,576
Ga.	4,199	3,548	3,442	10.4	11.5	11.0	43,561	40,802	37,862
Fla.	733	719	683	9.9	10.0	10.0	7,250	7,190	6,830
Ky.	2,697	2,795	2,571	24.7	24.0	25.0	66,321	67,080	64,275
Tenn.	2,772	2,725	2,534	23.4	22.0	21.5	64,820	59,950	54,481
Ala.	3,449	3,008	2,858	13.2	16.0	14.5	45,310	48,128	41,441
Miss.	2,947	2,639	2,507	15.1	16.0	17.0	44,412	42,224	42,619
Ark.	2,196	1,900	1,615	15.5	17.0	15.0	33,844	32,300	24,225
La.	1,542	1,258	1,170	15.2	15.0	17.0	23,297	18,870	19,890
Okla.	1,814	1,831	1,465	14.9	18.0	13.0	26,821	32,958	19,045
Tex.	4,985	4,973	4,128	15.6	14.0	15.5	77,427	69,622	63,984
Mont.	157	147	137	13.7	22.5	16.5	2,265	3,308	2,260
Idaho	42	31	29	42.8	51.0	50.0	1,823	1,581	1,450
Wyo.	158	90	97	11.2	14.0	12.5	1,734	1,260	1,212
Colo.	997	857	737	11.4	19.0	15.0	11,335	16,283	11,055
N.Mex.	183	195	150	14.2	18.0	12.0	2,628	3,510	1,800
Ariz.	36	38	38	11.4	9.5	10.0	411	361	380
Utah	25	26	25	25.8	29.0	28.0	654	754	700
Nev.	3	4	3	30.8	30.0	28.0	89	120	84
Wash.	34	29	29	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	60	46	43	31.6	34.5	34.0	1,907	1,587	1,462
Calif.	76	67	67	32.4	33.0	32.0	2,458	2,211	2,144
U.S.	91,209	97,235	92,229	26.8	33.2	29.1	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,685,328

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 1/

State	Corn for Grain			Oats			Old Wheat		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	11	15	19	809	497	633	12	6	3
N.H.	22	20	32	54	38	49	--	--	--
Vt.	37	13	18	233	119	167	--	--	--
Mass.	60	77	82	21	16	18	--	--	--
R.I.	12	8	5	6	2	4	--	--	--
Conn.	88	48	80	14	10	11	--	--	--
N.Y.	1,014	973	1,064	4,327	2,237	5,504	858	634	715
N.J.	1,498	996	1,367	246	198	230	91	129	138
Pa.	8,806	7,004	10,196	4,044	1,934	4,065	1,575	1,142	1,724
Ohio	28,860	28,913	26,304	5,706	3,785	5,584	3,244	1,719	2,106
Ind.	36,909	42,333	41,895	4,922	4,318	4,082	1,901	840	1,457
Ill.	109,884	80,230	84,734	16,906	12,440	14,278	1,673	850	493
Mich.	8,692	6,665	10,724	8,064	4,780	7,938	2,602	1,344	2,302
Wis.	7,191	11,379	16,020	11,737	15,052	23,788	380	659	455
Minn.	36,829	30,334	50,614	26,220	22,847	29,632	4,421	2,701	2,483
Iowa	174,343	165,931	173,162	32,241	34,030	24,526	924	549	450
Mo.	24,839	26,284	43,876	5,544	8,280	5,694	1,556	1,518	1,547
N.Dak.	920	535	3,107	10,470	21,986	24,612	15,954	31,347	29,093
S.Dak.	12,657	13,855	41,043	10,676	14,805	22,183	5,738	5,687	6,216
Nebr.	38,702	46,047	107,419	6,932	13,618	6,761	6,652	7,967	2,157
Kans.	8,333	13,301	28,517	4,080	5,691	4,496	11,875	7,212	5,750
Del.	896	531	1,061	3	4	6	38	10	26
Md.	3,352	1,503	4,068	121	77	176	240	74	223
Va.	5,927	4,594	7,841	208	200	441	489	381	1,015
W.Va.	1,924	2,393	1,877	252	224	243	217	147	185
N.C.	9,721	9,413	13,424	505	329	693	428	291	625
S.C.	4,448	5,184	6,355	474	277	753	57	72	110
Ga.	7,576	8,390	7,834	452	253	523	98	96	193
Fla.	670	653	495	1	0	0	--	--	--
Ky.	11,917	12,548	9,860	139	176	231	189	156	237
Tenn.	11,199	8,919	13,237	103	167	253	174	185	235
Ala.	7,453	9,450	9,845	143	276	253	4	4	19
Miss.	6,141	5,507	7,335	192	450	528	---	4	4
Ark.	4,514	2,582	6,086	334	342	1,129	24	7	41
La.	1,876	2,183	1,648	94	122	244	---	--	--
Okla.	2,553	1,788	3,780	2,655	1,833	4,687	3,056	1,427	2,577
Texas	7,001	8,147	8,561	4,200	1,866	3,860	981	909	1,495
Mont.	110	121	160	2,471	6,093	5,815	9,607	23,107	16,993
Idaho	242	170	252	855	1,036	1,315	2,708	3,105	1,364
Wyo.	125	42	52	549	625	1,426	556	809	672
Colo.	1,240	1,514	2,283	722	932	1,199	1,995	3,794	1,340
N.Mex.	337	235	711	58	131	147	167	96	223
Ariz.	75	81	70	10	11	10	11	9	5
Utah	10	5	7	132	302	465	568	813	1,031
Nev.	1	2	2	16	22	38	33	54	96
Wash.	38	45	27	909	1,390	1,005	1,436	1,550	1,281
Oreg.	118	205	177	1,038	1,418	1,516	1,183	1,579	1,617
Calif.	18	15	12	50	54	27	278	759	935
U.S.	589,188	561,181	747,338	169,941	185,293	211,258	83,995	103,742	89,631

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 45.

rpw

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	106	95	80	37.1	37.0	38.0	3,933	3,515	3,040
N.H.	7	7	7	37.9	37.0	37.0	276	259	259
Vt.	52	45	40	31.6	31.0	29.0	1,662	1,395	1,160
Mass.	6	5	6	33.2	33.0	34.0	183	165	204
R.I.	1	1	1	30.9	30.0	34.0	43	30	34
Conn.	4	4	4	31.6	27.0	31.0	142	108	124
N.Y.	806	807	742	29.0	31.0	24.0	23,761	25,017	17,808
N.J.	45	39	38	30.0	31.0	34.0	1,346	1,209	1,292
Pa.	868	839	839	29.0	28.5	31.0	25,296	23,912	26,009
Ohio	1,199	1,128	1,230	33.8	33.0	41.0	40,285	37,224	50,430
Ind.	1,337	1,256	1,444	29.6	25.0	40.0	39,340	31,400	57,760
Ill.	3,444	3,187	3,442	34.2	32.0	39.0	118,622	101,984	134,238
Mich.	1,308	1,400	1,568	32.7	31.5	35.0	43,223	44,100	54,880
Wis.	2,406	2,766	2,987	33.4	43.0	44.0	80,256	118,938	131,428
Minn.	4,137	4,456	5,303	33.6	35.0	40.0	140,307	155,960	212,120
Iowa	5,415	4,809	5,434	33.4	30.0	36.0	182,260	144,270	195,624
Mo.	1,758	1,665	1,598	23.9	18.0	22.0	42,694	29,970	35,156
N.Dak.	1,505	2,378	2,449	24.1	34.5	32.0	40,050	82,041	78,368
S.Dak.	1,679	2,844	3,413	25.4	32.5	34.0	47,258	92,430	116,042
Nebr.	1,692	1,977	2,293	23.2	18.0	30.0	42,078	35,586	68,790
Kans.	1,555	1,561	1,140	24.1	18.0	22.0	37,770	28,098	25,080
Del.	3	4	4	29.0	29.0	30.0	78	116	120
Md.	36	39	37	29.4	30.0	33.0	1,052	1,170	1,221
Va.	103	136	139	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,892
W.Va.	78	65	65	21.8	22.0	24.5	1,694	1,430	1,592
N.C.	243	286	306	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	518	641	654	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,083	15,064	16,023
Ga.	451	545	600	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	11	20	24	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	77	75	83	18.6	20.5	22.0	1,434	1,538	1,826
Tenn.	98	157	181	18.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	140	192	211	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	158	408	469	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	232	330	317	23.2	28.5	27.0	5,464	9,405	8,559
La.	72	160	170	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	1,375	1,451	1,161	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,048	27,569	22,059
Tex.	1,412	1,544	1,853	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	38,600	43,546
Mont.	328	403	379	29.5	39.0	36.0	10,362	15,717	13,644
Idaho	163	185	178	38.0	39.5	40.0	6,239	7,308	7,120
Wyo.	107	135	151	27.9	32.0	30.0	3,018	4,320	4,530
Colo.	157	188	197	28.9	29.0	32.0	4,578	5,452	6,304
N.Mex.	27	35	27	24.4	30.0	22.0	667	1,050	594
Ariz.	8	11	13	27.7	29.0	31.0	219	319	403
Utah	37	49	52	38.8	43.0	41.0	1,462	2,107	2,132
Nev.	5	6	7	37.9	42.0	40.0	181	252	280
Wash.	175	168	160	45.0	46.0	46.0	7,913	7,728	7,360
Oreg.	294	305	289	30.5	35.5	32.5	8,998	10,828	9,392
Calif.	146	177	165	29.8	30.0	30.0	4,376	5,310	4,950
U. S.	35,783	38,984	41,950	29.6	29.9	33.8	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,418,993

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	3	3	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	5	4	3	27.2	25.0	27.0	147	100	81
N.Y.	135	93	87	24.5	25.0	21.0	3,319	2,325	1,827
N.J.	4	7	6	26.6	28.0	32.0	124	196	192
Pa.	98	94	95	28.2	28.0	31.0	2,722	2,632	2,945
Ohio	30	19	22	24.4	25.0	29.0	732	475	638
Ind.	43	54	42	22.7	24.0	25.0	1,025	1,296	1,050
Ill.	115	60	43	25.6	25.0	24.5	2,983	1,500	1,054
Mich.	193	150	135	26.4	26.0	27.0	5,172	3,900	3,645
Wis.	691	191	93	28.7	26.5	30.0	19,589	5,062	2,790
Minn.	1,832	712	498	23.9	19.5	24.0	44,401	13,884	11,952
Iowa	363	14	3	23.9	18.5	26.0	8,979	259	78
Mo.	131	90	77	18.8	20.0	18.5	2,550	1,800	1,424
N.Dak.	1,632	2,625	2,389	18.3	22.5	21.5	33,018	59,062	51,364
S.Dak.	1,506	1,778	1,245	17.2	16.0	20.0	28,353	28,448	24,900
Nebr.	1,079	744	573	17.2	12.0	19.0	20,160	8,928	10,887
Kans.	691	844	397	13.6	17.0	18.0	10,294	14,348	7,146
Del.	4	9	11	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	56	69	69	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	62	72	74	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	8	9	10	24.3	25.0	24.5	198	225	245
N.C.	20	45	45	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	6	10	10	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/ 7	10	11	1/17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	54	84	65	22.5	23.0	23.0	1,250	1,932	1,495
Tenn.	58	98	104	18.5	19.0	18.5	1,093	1,862	1,924
Ala.	---	8	10	---	19.0	19.0	---	152	190
Miss.	---	13	18	---	32.0	28.0	---	416	504
Ark.	8	10	9	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	309	210	147	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	196	385	350	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	206	543	597	24.0	30.0	29.0	5,537	16,290	17,313
Idaho	220	344	344	34.3	37.0	36.0	7,580	12,728	12,384
Wyo.	74	115	109	25.7	27.5	26.0	1,963	3,162	2,834
Colo.	480	697	711	21.8	21.5	24.0	10,729	14,986	17,064
N.Mex.	15	32	25	23.4	28.0	22.0	362	896	550
Ariz.	36	74	76	31.7	38.0	34.0	1,159	2,812	2,584
Utah	93	153	155	42.3	46.0	45.0	3,997	7,038	6,975
Nev.	14	23	24	35.8	37.0	35.0	507	851	840
Wash.	134	228	205	34.6	37.5	38.0	4,881	8,550	7,790
Oreg.	180	207	230	29.6	34.5	32.5	5,497	7,142	7,475
Calif.	1,205	1,429	1,486	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U. S.	11,997	12,359	10,606	22.3	23.0	24.1	273,481	284,426	255,671

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945 — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945, 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21	15	17	16.9	18.0	18.0	357	270	306
N.J.	18	14	15	17.1	17.5	17.0	309	245	255
Pa.	71	49	48	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	744
Ohio	71	38	31	15.8	16.0	17.5	1,132	608	542
Ind.	133	90	95	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,330
Ill.	81	66	59	12.4	11.5	13.5	1,012	759	796
Mich.	114	73	62	12.6	13.0	14.0	1,405	949	868
Wis.	219	100	98	11.5	10.0	13.0	2,559	1,000	1,274
Minn.	370	111	132	13.5	11.0	16.0	5,197	1,221	2,112
Iowa	73	10	12	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	186
Mo.	45	70	77	11.5	12.0	11.0	512	840	847
N.Dak.	686	192	145	11.1	10.5	14.0	8,346	2,016	2,030
S.Dak.	528	392	290	11.3	11.5	14.0	6,751	4,508	4,060
Nebr.	354	328	344	10.5	10.5	12.5	3,879	3,444	4,300
Kans.	75	94	80	10.7	10.5	11.5	809	987	920
Del.	9	15	15	13.0	15.0	14.5	117	225	218
Md.	18	22	20	13.7	14.5	15.0	240	319	300
Va.	45	41	35	11.7	15.5	14.0	520	636	490
W.Va.	7	4	4	11.5	13.5	12.5	82	54	50
N.C.	54	38	33	8.7	10.5	9.5	461	399	314
S.C.	18	25	26	8.6	9.0	8.5	156	225	221
Ga.	21	20	19	6.9	8.5	8.5	146	170	162
Ky.	16	44	66	11.6	14.0	14.0	183	616	924
Tenn.	38	39	35	8.8	10.0	9.5	343	390	332
Okla.	80	152	122	8.2	10.0	9.5	685	1,520	1,159
Tex.	12	20	20	9.9	15.0	9.0	118	300	180
Mont.	39	28	20	11.1	13.5	14.0	453	378	280
Idaho	7	8	7	13.8	12.0	16.0	93	96	112
Wyo.	20	16	16	7.9	9.5	9.0	171	152	144
Colo.	60	69	69	8.7	8.5	11.0	583	586	759
N.Mex.	7	8	8	10.1	11.0	11.0	73	88	88
Utah	4	9	10	9.2	12.0	11.0	36	108	110
Wash.	22	15	20	10.8	16.0	14.0	243	240	280
Oreg.	36	30	36	13.5	15.0	14.0	488	450	504
Calif.	9	9	10	12.6	12.0	13.0	118	108	130
U. S.	3,379	2,254	2,096	11.9	11.5	13.0	41,434	25,872	27,327

SORGHUM 1/

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1934-43	Planted: 1944	Planted: 1945	Harvested: Average 1934-43	Harvested: 1944	For harvest, 1945
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres		Thous. acres
Ind.	8	7	7	8	7	7
Ill.	22	9	8	22	9	8
Wis.	8	1	1	8	1	1
Minn.	36	12	9	35	12	9
Iowa	84	21	13	82	21	13
Mo.	368	266	251	360	266	251
N.Dak.	104	58	50	97	57	49
S.Dak.	817	606	436	731	585	404
Nebr.	1,033	704	526	954	685	498
Kans.	3,319	3,844	3,197	2,776	3,766	2,921
Va.	4	5	8	4	5	8
N.C.	18	15	14	18	15	14
S.C.	20	20	19	20	20	19
Ga.	43	34	34	43	34	34
Ky.	37	25	26	37	24	26
Tenn.	52	47	49	52	47	49
Ala.	35	39	45	34	38	45
Miss.	36	51	50	36	50	50
Ark.	133	89	80	126	87	78
La.	13	15	15	13	15	15
Okla.	2,069	2,210	1,811	1,831	2,153	1,721
Tex.	6,444	8,303	7,975	6,016	8,187	7,791
Mont.	9	5	4	9	5	4
Wyo.	21	14	16	18	13	15
Colo.	804	785	715	576	741	682
N.Mex.	496	631	513	410	609	493
Ariz.	43	86	72	42	83	70
Calif.	134	115	104	134	115	104
U.S.	16,210	18,017	16,048	14,493	17,650	15,379

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Harvested: 1944	For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Mich.	7	---	--	767	---	--	50	---	--
Wis.	10	3	3	744	780	800	67	23	24
N.Dak.	---	10	10	---	1,100	900	---	110	90
Mont.	29	38	28	1,125	1,200	1,180	329	456	330
Idaho	93	219	153	1,160	1,220	1,250	1,117	2,672	1,912
Wyo.	---	1	2	---	1,200	1,200	---	12	24
Colo.	18	31	31	798	1,050	1,000	143	326	310
Wash.	152	343	250	1,304	1,370	1,360	2,082	4,699	3,400
Oreg.	11	50	26	1,288	1,150	1,700	175	575	442
9 States	319	695	503	1,189	1,277	1,299	3,976	8,873	6,532

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	902	879	889	0.90	0.83	1.00	807	729	889
N.H.	348	337	338	1.11	1.05	1.20	386	354	406
Vt.	890	882	884	1.21	1.12	1.30	1,075	985	1,149
Mass.	351	342	345	1.43	1.18	1.55	502	404	535
R.I.	36	33	34	1.33	1.12	1.35	48	37	46
Conn.	284	280	282	1.43	1.10	1.55	403	307	437
N.Y.	3,923	3,919	3,956	1.32	1.45	1.50	5,177	5,687	5,934
N.J.	227	234	232	1.56	1.37	1.70	354	320	394
Pa.	2,321	2,232	2,275	1.32	1.44	1.45	3,046	3,216	3,299
Ohio	2,484	2,335	2,307	1.35	1.40	1.45	3,323	3,270	3,345
Ind.	1,962	2,045	1,885	1.28	1.26	1.35	2,508	2,577	2,545
Ill.	2,784	2,592	2,483	1.30	1.33	1.45	3,601	3,448	3,600
Mich.	2,600	2,555	2,529	1.32	1.32	1.25	3,424	3,376	3,161
Wis.	3,579	3,969	3,989	1.62	1.65	1.70	5,844	6,549	6,781
Minn.	2,892	3,012	2,815	1.53	1.55	1.60	4,432	4,679	4,504
Iowa	3,344	3,171	3,146	1.48	1.74	1.75	4,952	5,528	5,506
Mo.	2,832	3,157	3,179	1.03	1.10	1.20	2,937	3,481	3,815
N.Dak.	1,070	800	772	1.10	1.40	1.25	1,139	1,122	965
S.Dak.	787	586	581	1.02	1.56	1.50	772	917	872
Nebr.	1,146	1,046	1,036	1.33	1.94	1.90	1,497	2,028	1,968
Kans.	876	930	952	1.47	2.10	2.00	1,274	1,955	1,904
Del.	67	81	82	1.30	1.19	1.40	87	96	115
Md.	401	423	433	1.28	1.15	1.40	514	486	606
Va.	1,157	1,340	1,448	1.06	1.01	1.10	1,236	1,357	1,593
W.Va.	694	771	778	1.10	1.04	1.20	765	805	934
N.C.	1,082	1,212	1,309	.92	.92	.95	1,003	1,121	1,244
S.C.	605	575	594	.71	.71	.70	427	410	416
Ga.	1,177	1,426	1,433	.55	.48	.55	645	688	788
Fla.	107	127	127	.55	.50	.50	59	64	64
Ky.	1,450	1,548	1,718	1.14	1.03	1.30	1,688	1,601	2,233
Tenn.	1,881	1,884	2,069	1.06	.85	1.30	1,995	1,601	2,690
Ala.	949	1,105	976	.74	.65	.70	699	716	683
Miss.	802	899	897	1.17	1.19	1.30	944	1,067	1,166
Ark.	1,042	1,205	1,166	1.02	1.05	1.10	1,075	1,266	1,283
La.	301	296	286	1.18	1.22	1.25	356	362	358
Okla.	778	943	902	1.20	1.41	1.35	936	1,331	1,218
Tex.	1,135	1,623	1,542	.96	.94	.95	1,098	1,526	1,465
Mont.	1,213	1,207	1,219	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	1,016	1,014	996	2.15	2.12	2.25	2,184	2,148	2,241
Wyo.	569	531	545	1.35	1.43	1.45	768	761	790
Colo.	1,018	1,046	1,025	1.63	1.83	1.70	1,660	1,910	1,742
N.Mex.	166	198	202	2.11	2.31	2.05	354	458	414
Ariz.	225	324	300	2.39	2.42	2.50	539	783	750
Utah	490	519	507	2.03	2.20	2.15	1,000	1,140	1,090
Nev.	180	186	185	2.02	2.29	1.90	365	426	352
Wash.	917	1,004	1,011	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,073
Oreg.	872	866	879	1.84	1.88	2.00	1,598	1,627	1,758
Calif.	1,624	1,858	1,921	2.84	2.90	3.00	4,607	5,393	5,763
U.S.	57,556	59,547	59,459	1.34	1.41	1.48	77,415	83,845	87,712

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	WILD HAY: Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	WILD HAY: Acreage: Harvested: 1944	WILD HAY: Acreage: For harvest 1945	WILD HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	WILD HAY: Yield per acre: 1944	WILD HAY: Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	WILD HAY: Production: Average 1934-43	WILD HAY: Production: 1944	WILD HAY: Production: Indicated 1945	PASTURE: Condition July 1: Average 1934-43	PASTURE: Condition July 1: 1944	PASTURE: Condition July 1: 1945
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	7	7	7	0.96	0.90	1.00	7	6	7	87	73	94
N.H.	8	6	7	.90	.95	.90	7	6	6	87	78	93
Vt.	9	7	7	.98	1.00	.95	8	7	7	88	84	96
Mass.	10	10	10	.96	.85	1.00	10	8	10	85	62	94
R.I.	1	1	1	.94	.70	1.00	1	1	1	82	69	87
Conn.	9	6	6	1.07	1.05	1.10	9	6	7	89	68	94
N.Y.	54	51	47	.94	.90	1.00	51	46	47	80	89	95
N.J.	16	14	13	1.28	1.35	1.45	20	19	19	76	77	89
Pa.	16	18	18	.90	.95	.95	14	17	17	80	88	90
Ohio	6	6	6	.77	.80	.85	4	5	5	81	86	93
Ind.	6	5	5	.91	.85	1.00	5	4	5	82	80	93
Ill.	21	23	24	.84	.85	.95	18	20	23	82	88	96
Mich.	34	20	22	.88	.95	.90	29	19	20	82	93	90
Wis.	206	167	150	1.12	1.30	1.20	220	217	180	85	93	92
Minn.	1,436	1,298	1,324	1.01	1.15	1.10	1,448	1,493	1,456	82	90	90
Iowa	144	110	101	1.10	1.35	1.25	156	148	126	82	98	99
Mo.	146	160	152	1.04	1.10	1.30	154	176	198	78	88	96
N.Dak.	1,631	2,060	1,854	.78	1.00	.95	1,334	2,060	1,761	72	94	87
S.Dak.	1,775	3,098	2,943	.61	.90	.80	1,150	2,788	2,354	69	98	94
Nebr.	2,565	3,169	3,264	.66	.85	.80	1,725	2,694	2,611	71	93	93
Kans.	622	650	618	.96	1.20	1.20	600	780	742	70	89	94
Del.	1	1	1	1.04	1.00	1.05	1	1	1	77	75	94
Md.	4	3	2	.88	.90	1.00	3	3	2	77	77	88
Va.	12	11	12	.82	.75	.90	10	8	11	79	72	84
W.Va.	23	22	22	.82	.80	.90	19	18	20	80	85	90
N.C.	18	20	20	1.06	1.10	1.00	19	22	20	77	65	75
S.C.	10	8	8	.88	.85	.80	8	7	6	69	63	65
Ga.	26	32	32	.86	.70	.80	23	22	26	72	62	76
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	75	84
Ky.	22	28	35	.87	.80	1.00	19	22	35	80	60	95
Tenn.	35	46	46	.80	.55	1.00	28	25	46	72	62	95
Ala.	40	41	43	.80	.75	.85	32	31	37	74	70	78
Miss.	65	72	70	.90	1.00	1.05	58	72	74	74	75	85
Ark.	166	171	162	.98	1.00	1.10	163	171	178	77	82	88
La.	21	26	28	1.14	1.00	1.25	24	26	35	77	76	82
Okla.	402	526	531	.99	1.25	1.20	402	658	637	73	86	88
Tex.	215	231	249	.99	1.05	1.10	212	243	274	74	78	74
Mont.	606	685	685	.84	.90	.90	524	616	616	81	91	90
Idaho	122	121	125	1.10	1.20	1.20	134	145	150	87	95	96
Wyo.	396	444	457	.80	.70	.80	322	311	366	83	97	95
Colo.	366	408	416	.94	.95	1.00	347	388	416	75	89	90
N.Mex.	20	22	18	.73	.90	.50	14	20	9	67	72	40
Ariz.	6	3	3	.89	.80	.90	5	2	3	77	79	76
Utah	68	72	72	1.14	1.30	1.25	79	94	90	76	93	90
Nev.	202	219	219	1.03	1.05	1.05	211	230	230	87	85	89
Wash.	43	42	46	1.20	1.20	1.25	51	50	58	86	88	90
Oreg.	224	224	242	1.06	1.05	1.15	238	235	278	85	88	92
Calif.	174	156	172	1.26	1.25	1.30	223	195	224	82	73	80
U.S.	12,012	14,520	14,295	.83	.97	.94	10,144	14,135	13,444	78	85	89

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	5	7	7	1.41	1.35	1.60	8	9	11
N.H.	4	5	5	1.91	1.80	2.10	7	9	10
Vt.	15	20	18	2.08	1.90	2.25	31	38	40
Mass.	11	17	19	2.18	2.00	2.40	24	34	46
R.I.	1	1	1	2.28	2.15	2.25	2	2	2
Conn.	18	26	26	2.50	2.10	2.85	45	55	74
N.Y.	373	446	437	1.86	1.90	1.95	700	847	852
N.J.	54	66	70	2.17	1.75	2.20	116	116	154
Pa.	242	281	292	1.92	1.80	1.95	464	506	569
Ohio	456	426	452	1.94	1.75	2.00	889	746	904
Ind.	434	423	448	1.80	1.60	1.80	784	677	806
Ill.	477	459	487	2.13	2.15	2.30	1,024	987	1,120
Mich.	1,185	1,129	1,050	1.54	1.45	1.40	1,831	1,637	1,470
Wis.	1,052	824	832	2.05	2.10	2.20	2,191	1,730	1,830
Minn.	1,167	1,130	994	1.86	1.85	2.00	2,234	2,090	1,988
Iowa	905	833	800	2.11	2.45	2.50	1,940	2,041	2,000
Mo.	252	310	319	2.24	2.60	2.40	576	806	766
N.Dak.	127	183	181	1.21	1.60	1.45	163	293	262
S.Dak.	284	300	303	1.17	1.80	1.70	329	540	515
Nebr.	803	761	822	1.49	2.20	2.10	1,181	1,674	1,726
Kans.	619	722	744	1.64	2.30	2.15	1,000	1,661	1,600
Del.	5	5	6	2.18	2.20	2.40	10	11	14
Md.	37	40	44	1.99	1.80	2.20	74	72	97
Va.	56	68	76	1.96	1.95	2.10	109	133	160
W.Va.	33	49	54	1.96	1.80	2.00	66	88	108
N.C.	7	8	10	1.92	2.10	2.00	14	17	20
S.C.	2	2	2	1.56	1.55	1.60	3	3	3
Ga.	5	5	5	1.82	1.65	1.95	9	8	10
Ky.	160	210	227	1.82	1.65	2.10	297	346	477
Tenn.	65	120	150	1.88	1.55	2.30	124	186	345
Ala.	5	7	7	1.46	1.50	1.60	7	10	11
Miss.	63	82	80	2.23	2.10	2.45	141	172	196
Ark.	80	91	85	2.01	2.10	2.10	163	191	178
La.	26	33	25	2.11	1.85	2.15	55	61	54
Okla.	253	300	330	1.82	2.25	2.10	465	675	693
Tex.	107	160	160	2.38	2.80	2.50	260	448	400
Mont.	612	682	696	1.59	1.70	1.70	975	1,159	1,183
Idaho	781	772	757	2.40	2.35	2.50	1,874	1,814	1,892
Wyo.	316	310	316	1.64	1.65	1.70	520	512	537
Colo.	630	651	651	1.94	2.20	2.00	1,222	1,432	1,302
N.Mex.	114	139	142	2.57	2.75	2.50	294	382	355
Ariz.	170	237	225	2.63	2.65	2.70	448	628	608
Utah	438	452	438	2.11	2.30	2.25	927	1,040	986
Nev.	132	132	132	2.29	2.55	2.10	301	337	277
Wash.	281	333	330	2.47	2.15	2.65	694	716	874
Oreg.	280	268	263	2.53	2.45	2.60	710	657	684
Calif.	781	955	1,003	4.23	4.30	4.30	3,304	4,106	4,313
U.S.	13,917	14,480	14,521	2.04	2.19	2.24	28,604	31,702	32,522

1/ Included in tame hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	479	461	466	1.00	0.90	1.10	478	415	513
N.H.	175	166	164	1.23	1.15	1.35	215	191	221
Vt.	585	538	538	1.28	1.20	1.40	745	646	753
Mass.	223	202	204	1.56	1.25	1.70	347	252	347
R.I.	17	15	15	1.44	1.25	1.45	25	19	22
Conn.	145	141	142	1.50	1.10	1.55	218	155	220
N.Y.	2,917	2,804	2,860	1.32	1.48	1.55	3,822	4,150	4,433
N.J.	127	106	108	1.36	1.20	1.50	173	127	162
Pa.	1,888	1,732	1,767	1.26	1.40	1.40	2,354	2,425	2,474
Ohio	1,705	1,675	1,642	1.19	1.35	1.30	2,003	2,261	2,135
Ind.	942	1,123	898	1.08	1.20	1.20	1,009	1,348	1,078
Ill.	1,065	1,261	1,059	1.14	1.30	1.30	1,219	1,639	1,377
Mich.	1,186	1,240	1,265	1.15	1.25	1.15	1,359	1,550	1,455
Wis.	2,053	2,886	2,915	1.43	1.55	1.60	3,041	4,473	4,664
Minn.	770	1,107	1,107	1.32	1.40	1.50	1,044	1,550	1,660
Iowa	1,654	2,159	2,181	1.17	1.50	1.50	1,969	3,238	3,272
Mo.	1,075	1,000	1,000	.86	.90	1.10	904	900	1,100
N.Dak.	6	3	4	1.10	1.30	1.30	7	4	5
S.Dak.	10	14	13	.92	1.30	1.30	10	18	17
Nebr.	13	15	14	1.02	1.35	1.35	12	20	19
Kans.	28	33	36	1.05	1.30	1.35	28	43	49
Del.	36	32	32	1.24	1.20	1.35	45	38	43
Md.	287	281	295	1.19	1.05	1.30	343	295	384
Va.	418	373	407	1.10	1.05	1.15	461	392	468
W.Va.	374	383	398	1.07	1.05	1.20	398	402	478
N.C.	57	62	66	.95	.90	1.00	55	56	66
Ga.	4	4	4	.89	.75	.85	4	3	3
Ky.	306	348	421	1.02	.90	1.20	317	313	505
Tenn.	178	157	168	1.04	.90	1.30	184	141	218
Ala.	5	5	5	.82	.75	.85	4	4	4
Miss.	6	6	6	1.16	1.20	1.25	7	7	8
Ark.	21	19	18	.94	1.05	1.05	19	20	19
La.	2/9	15	15	2/1.01	.95	1.00	2/9	14	15
Mont.	174	193	203	1.40	1.55	1.14	242	299	231
Idaho	120	126	123	1.40	1.55	1.55	168	195	191
Wyo.	96	105	105	1.20	1.35	1.25	115	142	131
Colo.	146	183	188	1.46	1.40	1.45	214	256	273
N.Mex.	7	11	12	1.28	1.35	1.10	9	15	13
Utah	19	25	28	1.58	1.65	1.70	31	41	48
Nev.	22	24	24	1.42	1.70	1.70	31	41	41
Wash.	193	197	207	2.10	2.10	2.15	405	414	445
Oreg.	105	110	110	1.76	1.80	1.90	185	198	209
Calif.	35	35	35	1.81	1.75	1.90	64	61	66
U.S.	19,683	21,375	21,268	1.24	1.35	1.40	24,289	28,771	29,835

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	SOYBEANS Acreage 1/			SOYBEANS Stocks on farms July 1		COWPEAS Acreage 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand acres			Thousand bushels		Thousand acres		
N.Y.	15	20	11	138	39	--	--	--
N.J.	28	49	38	47	18	2	1	1
Pa.	66	119	92	107	64	1	1	1
Ohio	748	1,484	1,321	1,236	1,011	--	--	--
Ind.	1,143	1,776	1,705	1,298	926	28	12	11
Ill.	2,713	3,857	4,050	2,465	1,785	201	106	105
Mich.	112	140	140	239	64	--	--	--
Wis.	166	112	92	53	81	--	--	--
Minn.	189	357	464	365	282	--	--	--
Iowa	1,256	2,229	1,984	3,466	2,129	--	--	--
Mo.	513	750	862	348	530	86	30	25
N.Dak.	--	7	10	9	11	--	--	--
S.Dak.	2/13	14	21	43	25	--	--	--
Nebr.	25	30	26	38	28	--	--	--
Kans.	100	238	298	104	116	18	13	14
Del.	46	67	53	35	24	1	1	1
Md.	63	94	75	42	23	9	3	3
Va.	138	176	194	127	85	73	14	13
W.Va.	50	39	32	2	1	2	1	1
N.C.	325	361	325	370	134	179	80	80
S.C.	33	35	21	7	8	436	326	329
Ga.	91	97	84	3	2	353	225	191
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	28	24	22
Ky.	155	194	175	51	31	51	20	25
Tenn.	177	248	223	19	57	134	40	45
Ala.	265	290	244	24	15	195	110	88
Miss.	328	309	263	68	58	231	105	98
Ark.	232	357	375	114	181	340	130	135
La.	89	85	79	38	16	108	67	60
Okla.	18	17	13	2	5	138	74	56
Tex.	30	13	13	0	0	528	282	226
U.S.	9,120	13,564	12,283	10,858	7,749	3,140	1,665	1,530

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.
2/ Short-time average.

State	POPCORN 1/ Acreage Planted Average 1935-43	Planted 1944	Planted 1945	Harvested Average 1935-43	Harvested 1944	For harvest 1945
	Acres					
Ohio	7,844	13,000	26,000	7,789	13,000	26,000
Ind.	7,833	12,800	30,600	7,811	12,800	30,600
Ill.	9,311	16,100	21,000	9,144	15,800	20,200
Mich.	3,044	3,000	4,000	2,908	2,400	3,500
Iowa	29,700	3/ 51,800	75,000	27,378	3/ 50,300	70,000
Mo.	2/5,857	11,800	17,700	2/5,600	11,500	17,000
Nebr.	5,389	8,800	31,000	4,089	8,700	23,500
Kans.	5,622	5,900	8,300	3,893	5,700	7,900
Ky.	1,589	13,500	10,000	1,533	13,500	10,000
Okla.	--	20,000	46,000	--	18,000	36,000
Tex.	5,478	15,000	20,000	5,311	12,500	20,000
Calif.	2/ 2,156	2,000	2,000	2/2,106	2,000	2,000
U.S.	83,728	3/173,700	291,600	77,418	3/ 166,200	274,700

1/ In principal commercial producing States. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes: Grown alone: Av. 1934-43	Grown alone: 1944 1/	Grown alone: 1945	Interplanted: Av. 1934-43	Interplanted: 1944 1/	Interplanted: 1945	Equivalent solid 2/: Av. 1934-43	Equivalent solid 2/: 1944 1/	Equivalent solid 2/: 1945	Condition July 1: Average 1934-43	Condition July 1: 1945
	Thousand acres									Percent	
Va.	150	160	166	0	0	0	150	160	166	80	92
N.C.	263	303	327	4	2	2	265	304	328	78	84
Tenn.	10	11	8	0	0	0	10	11	8	71	72
TOTAL	422	474	501	4	2	2	425	475	502	78	86
S.C.	33	55	50	4	4	4	36	57	52	71	74
Ga.	815	1,254	1,279	603	430	408	1,117	1,469	1,483	75	83
Fla.	179	256	243	294	258	222	326	385	354	79	78
Ala.	495	738	635	164	100	92	577	788	681	77	76
Miss.	45	40	34	5	4	3	48	42	36	73	77
TOTAL	1,568	2,343	2,241	1,069	796	729	2,102	2,741	2,606	76	80
Ark.	64	35	20	4	2	2	66	36	21	72	68
La.	40	25	16	3	2	1	41	26	16	73	77
Okla.	150	269	285	3	8	8	152	273	289	70	66
Tex.	496	848	890	16	28	30	504	862	905	69	77
TOTAL	750	1,177	1,211	27	40	41	763	1,197	1,231	70	74
U.S.	2,740	3,994	3,953	1,100	838	772	3,290	4,413	4,339	75	79

1/ Revised.
2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage Harvested 1/: Average 1934-43	1944 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	1944 2/	Production: Average 1934-43	1944 2/
	Thousand acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Virginia	146	158	1,142	1,210	166,981	191,180
North Carolina	247	289	1,162	1,190	287,180	343,910
Tennessee	10	11	700	750	6,700	8,250
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	403	458	1,143	1,186	460,860	543,340
South Carolina	24	40	626	635	14,501	25,400
Georgia	674	1,028	706	665	472,918	683,620
Florida	84	112	630	650	52,926	72,800
Alabama	342	520	699	630	238,682	327,600
Mississippi	33	27	488	465	16,151	12,555
Total (S.E. area)	1,157	1,727	691	650	795,178	1,121,975
Arkansas	25	15	372	400	9,050	6,000
Louisiana	14	8	370	310	5,094	2,480
Oklahoma	97	218	451	510	42,090	111,180
Texas	384	724	443	450	166,053	325,800
Total (S.W. area)	520	965	439	462	222,286	445,460
United States	2,080	3,150	728	670	1,478,325	2,110,775

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.
2/ Revised.

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945 — UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C. — July 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	90,450	103,000	106,000	830	1,050	850	74,423	108,150	90,100
North Carolina	11	233,100	265,000	278,000	846	1,030	950	197,249	272,950	264,100
Total Old Belt	11	323,550	368,000	384,000	841	1,036	922	271,672	381,100	354,200
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	294,600	339,000	353,000	964	1,110	1,125	283,208	376,290	397,125
North Carolina	13	63,950	78,000	83,000	980	1,150	1,150	62,858	89,700	95,450
South Carolina	13	96,400	115,000	120,000	930	1,150	1,100	90,079	132,250	132,000
Total South Carolina Belt	13	160,350	193,000	203,000	950	1,150	1,120	152,936	221,950	227,450
Georgia	14	76,000	95,000	96,000	914	980	1,000	69,735	93,100	96,000
Florida	14	13,290	19,000	20,000	838	900	800	11,023	17,100	16,000
Alabama	14	1/ 271	300	300	1/ 776	810	850	1/ 207	243	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	89,480	114,300	116,300	902	966	965	80,903	110,443	112,255
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	867,980	1,014,300	1,056,300	910	1,074	1,033	788,720	1,089,783	1,091,030
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	19,960	14,900	15,200	838	950	830	16,592	14,155	12,616
Kentucky	22	22,070	9,000	8,000	851	1,000	925	18,563	9,000	7,400
Tennessee	22	41,530	24,000	24,000	897	1,050	1,000	36,713	25,200	24,000
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	63,600	33,000	32,000	881	1,036	981	55,276	34,200	31,400
Kentucky	23	21,540	13,000	10,500	851	1,000	875	18,088	13,000	9,188
Tennessee	23	5,880	2,500	2,400	878	1,050	950	5,068	2,625	2,280
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	27,420	15,500	12,900	857	1,008	889	23,155	15,625	11,468
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	1,660	100	100	857	950	950	1,393	95	95
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	112,640	63,500	60,200	868	1,009	923	96,416	64,075	55,579
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	12,470	16,500	16,000	896	1,120	975	11,204	18,480	15,600
Indiana	31	9,100	10,700	11,800	918	1,320	1,100	8,392	14,124	12,980
Missouri	31	5,320	7,000	8,000	937	1,100	950	5,039	7,700	7,600
Kansas	31	310	300	300	894	1,000	950	277	300	285
Virginia	31	9,510	13,700	14,800	1,124	1,410	1,300	10,722	19,317	19,240
West Virginia	31	2,970	3,500	3,600	806	1,025	950	2,382	3,588	3,420
North Carolina	31	7,020	12,300	14,000	1,014	1,365	1,300	7,167	16,666	18,200
Kentucky	31	257,800	356,000	374,000	883	1,175	1,025	229,108	418,300	383,350
Tennessee	31	56,550	80,000	87,000	938	1,165	1,050	53,484	93,200	91,350
Alabama	31	1/ 143	100	100	1/ 814	850	900	1/ 116	85	90
Total Burley Belt	31	361,150	500,100	529,600	902	1,183	1,043	327,856	591,760	552,115
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,540	40,200	38,500	752	800	750	28,325	32,160	28,875
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	398,690	540,300	568,100	888	1,155	1,023	356,181	623,920	580,990
3B Dark Air-cured										
Indiana	35	400	200	200	870	1,000	950	343	200	190
Kentucky	35	15,660	17,500	20,100	908	1,150	1,000	14,205	20,125	20,100
Tennessee	35	3,700	4,400	5,000	925	1,050	950	3,455	4,620	4,750
Total One Sucker	35	19,760	22,100	25,300	910	1,129	990	18,003	24,945	25,040
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	17,450	15,000	15,000	891	1,100	950	15,464	16,500	14,250
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,120	3,300	3,500	948	930	800	2,646	3,069	2,800
Total All Dark Air-Cured	35-37	40,330	40,400	43,800	897	1,102	961	36,113	44,514	42,090

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPES - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	28,230	33,600	35,600	1,412	1,560	1,250	39,981	52,416	44,500
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	13,460	6,300	6,400	1,068	1,090	800	14,228	6,867	4,320
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/ 42,120	39,900	41,000	2/ 1,293	1,486	1,191	2/ 54,681	59,283	48,820
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,599	1,650	1,600	160	165	160
Connecticut	51	7,220	7,700	8,200	1,572	1,670	1,550	11,271	12,859	12,710
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,320	7,800	8,300	1,572	1,670	1,551	11,431	13,024	12,870
Massachusetts	52	4,100	4,600	4,800	1,659	1,760	1,640	6,790	8,096	7,872
Connecticut	52	2,380	2,200	2,200	1,579	1,770	1,600	3,738	3,894	3,520
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,480	6,800	7,000	1,629	1,763	1,627	10,528	11,990	11,392
New York	53	800	900	800	1,358	1,300	1,200	1,088	1,170	960
Pennsylvania	53	240	300	300	1,544	1,590	1,550	372	477	465
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,040	1,200	1,100	1,403	1,372	1,295	1,460	1,647	1,425
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,010	9,900	11,900	1,435	1,480	1,480	14,309	14,652	17,612
Wisconsin	55	8,300	9,900	11,700	1,446	1,520	1,420	12,066	15,048	16,614
Minnesota	55	470	600	700	1,160	1,240	1,200	550	744	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,770	10,500	12,400	1,431	1,504	1,408	12,616	15,792	17,454
Georgia	56	1/ 188	100	100	1/ 986	500	900	1/ 190	50	90
Florida	56	1/ 488	100	200	1/ 1,016	700	900	1/ 515	70	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1/ 675	200	300	1/ 1,014	600	900	1/ 705	120	270
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	34,160	36,400	41,000	1,500	1,572	1,488	50,908	57,225	61,023
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts	61	1,010	1,000	1,400	1,008	1,120	920	1,015	1,120	1,288
Connecticut	61	5,480	6,300	6,800	951	1,050	920	5,180	6,615	6,256
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,490	7,300	8,200	959	1,060	920	6,195	7,735	7,544
Georgia	62	620	600	600	960	1,050	1,050	601	630	630
Florida	62	2,460	2,500	2,300	984	1,135	1,075	2,434	2,838	2,472
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,080	3,100	2,900	979	1,119	1,070	3,035	3,468	3,102
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,570	10,400	11,100	968	1,077	959	9,230	11,203	10,646
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	85,850	86,700	93,100	1,336	1,473	1,294	114,819	127,711	120,489
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Louisiana Perique	72	350	400	300	403	525	500	141	210	150
United States	All	1,505,840	1,745,600	1,821,800	926	1,117	1,038	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,890,328

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	5,210	5,700	6,300	1,529	1,646	1,479	7,965	9,381	9,320
Conn.	15,080	16,200	17,200	1,348	1,442	1,307	20,189	23,368	22,486
N.Y.	800	900	800	1,358	1,300	1,200	1,088	1,170	960
Pa.	28,470	33,900	35,900	1,413	1,560	1,253	40,353	52,893	44,965
Ohio	25,930	22,800	21,400	985	1,112	931	25,433	25,347	19,920
Ind.	9,500	10,900	12,000	917	1,314	1,098	8,736	14,324	13,170
Wis.	18,310	19,800	23,600	1,440	1,500	1,450	26,375	29,700	34,226
Minn.	470	600	700	1,160	1,240	1,200	550	744	840
Mo.	5,320	7,000	8,000	937	1,100	950	5,039	7,700	7,600
Kans.	310	300	300	894	1,000	950	277	300	285
Md.	37,540	40,200	38,500	752	800	750	28,325	32,160	28,875
Va.	123,040	134,900	139,500	856	1,073	894	104,382	144,691	124,756
W.Va.	2,970	3,500	3,600	806	1,025	950	2,382	3,588	3,420
N.C.	598,670	694,300	728,000	920	1,088	1,064	550,482	755,606	774,875
S.C.	96,400	115,000	120,000	930	1,150	1,100	90,079	132,250	132,000
Ga.	76,950	95,700	96,700	914	980	1,000	70,679	93,780	96,720
Fla.	16,390	21,600	22,500	873	926	829	14,150	20,008	18,652
Ky.	336,180	410,600	427,700	882	1,162	1,016	296,820	477,020	434,383
Tenn.	107,660	110,900	118,400	920	1,133	1,034	98,719	125,645	122,380
Ala.	1/414	400	400	1/787	820	862	1/323	328	345
La.	350	400	300	403	525	500	141	210	150
U.S.	1,505,840	1,745,600	1,821,800	926	1,117	1038	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,890,328

1/ Short-time average.

SORGO (For Sirup)

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945
	Thousand acres		
Ind.	3	2	2
Ill.	2	3	3
Wis.	9	2	2
Iowa	3	4	4
Mo.	11	8	9
Kans.	2	2	2
Va.	4	3	2
W.Va.	3	3	2
N.C.	14	11	7
S.C.	12	10	9
Ga.	22	22	16
Ky.	17	12	11
Tenn.	23	15	13
Ala.	36	32	28
Miss.	28	25	22
Ark.	23	18	15
La.	3	2	2
Okla.	5	6	6
Tex.	15	15	15
U.S.	225	195	170

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	38	13	21	8.3	8.7	9.5	325	113	200
Mich.	101	59	80	8.3	8.8	7.0	857	519	560
Nebr.	65	46	59	12.5	10.7	12.0	810	490	708
Mont.	68	64	82	12.0	10.7	11.0	820	682	902
Idaho	58	43	54	13.2	14.4	15.0	789	618	810
Wyo.	43	28	35	12.0	11.0	11.5	520	307	402
Colo.	151	117	150	12.7	12.2	13.5	1,900	1,427	2,025
Utah	42	31	33	12.8	12.8	13.0	546	396	429
Calif.	136	71	95	14.6	16.9	17.0	1,991	1,197	1,615
Other States	106	86	106	10.2	11.7	12.0	1,087	1,004	1,268
U. S.	808	558	715	11.9	12.1	12.5	9,644	6,753	8,919

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest, 1945
	Thousand acres		
S.C.	5	6	5
Ga.	33	33	34
Fla.	12	14	12
Ala.	26	24	22
Miss.	24	22	23
Ark.	1	1	1
La.	26	29	25
Tex.	6	6	4
U. S.	133	135	126

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield of cane per acre Average 1934-43	Yield of cane per acre 1944	Yield of cane per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	265.6	268	271	18.4	20.0	21.5	4,925	5,349	5,826
Fla.	22.4	28	31.7	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	288.0	296	302.7	19.5	20.8	22.6	5,640	6,148	6,840

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	163	201	211	281	268	280	46,102	53,868	59,080
New York, L.I.	51	69	70	224	155	220	11,316	10,695	15,400
New York, Upstate	164	126	117	106	125	105	17,279	15,750	12,285
Pennsylvania	185	165	155	120	116	115	22,318	19,140	17,825
3 Eastern	562	561	553	172.5	177.3	189.1	97,015	99,453	104,590
Michigan	239	170	170	99	108	100	23,669	18,360	17,000
Wisconsin	209	141	130	83	84	80	17,542	11,844	10,400
Minnesota	253	187	159	82	82	90	20,360	15,334	14,310
North Dakota	135	167	177	96	125	110	13,249	20,875	19,470
South Dakota	32	34	33	61	75	75	2,016	2,550	2,475
5 Central	869	699	669	89.1	98.7	95.1	76,836	68,963	63,655
Nebraska	82	70	64	112	120	140	9,078	8,400	8,960
Montana	17	21	21	98	120	118	1,700	2,520	2,478
Idaho	129	163	194	224	225	215	28,910	36,675	41,710
Wyoming	19	14	14	113	155	150	1,954	2,170	2,100
Colorado	84	89	99	169	211	205	14,033	18,779	20,295
Utah	13.6	17.5	18.7	160	158	160	2,194	2,765	2,992
Nevada	2.4	3.4	3.8	174	160	174	409	544	661
Washington	45	47	57	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	40	47	54	183	220	200	7,289	10,340	10,800
California 1/	34	39	44	280	270	290	9,473	10,530	12,760
10 Western	466.8	510.9	569.5	180.2	201.7	202.0	83,753	103,063	115,011
TOTAL 18	1,897.7	1,770.9	1,791.5	136.6	153.3	158.1	257,604	271,479	283,256
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	8.4	7.6	6.8	151	140	145	1,270	1,064	986
Vermont	14.5	12.0	11.9	134	138	120	1,942	1,656	1,428
Massachusetts	17.9	24.0	24.0	138	130	140	2,474	3,120	3,360
Rhode Island	4.5	6.5	6.9	186	190	195	837	1,235	1,346
Connecticut	16.8	21.3	21.7	168	160	170	2,805	3,408	3,689
5 New England	62.2	71.4	71.3	150.6	146.8	151.6	9,327	10,483	10,809
West Virginia	34	34	30	88	60	95	3,012	2,040	2,850
Ohio	108	70	63	105	83	105	11,318	5,810	6,615
Indiana	56	35	33	102	89	105	5,576	3,115	3,465
Illinois	41	30	28	80	60	75	3,226	1,800	2,100
Iowa	65	38	36	88	65	95	5,505	2,470	3,420
5 Central	303	207	190	95.5	73.6	97.1	28,638	15,235	18,450
New Mexico	4.6	5.0	4.5	74	85	65	340	425	292
Arizona	2.1	6.1	6.5	143	220	190	327	1,342	1,235
2 Southwestern	6.7	11.1	11.0	96.5	159.2	138.8	668	1,767	1,527
TOTAL 12	372.3	289.5	272.3	104.9	94.9	113.1	38,633	27,485	30,786
30 LATE STATES	2,270.0	2,060.4	2,063.8	131.5	145.1	152.2	296,237	298,964	314,042
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	56	71	72	173	124	170	9,633	8,804	12,240
Delaware	4.8	4.4	3.9	88	62	96	424	273	374
Maryland	25.2	20.5	19.4	104	89	110	2,612	1,824	2,134
Virginia	82	72	69	119	83	117	9,770	5,976	8,073
Kentucky	46	43	43	78	58	90	3,605	2,494	3,870
Missouri	45	36	34	88	62	68	3,844	2,232	2,312
Kansas	28	22	20	84	52	74	2,279	1,144	1,480
TOTAL 7	285.6	268.9	261.3	113.1	84.6	116.7	32,168	22,747	30,483
37 LATE and INTERMEDIATE	2,555.5	2,329.3	2,325.1	129.4	138.1	148.2	328,406	321,711	344,525

rpw

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
North Carolina	86	85	72	101	82	116	8,778	6,970	8,352
South Carolina	24	24	21	112	61	115	2,618	1,464	2,415
Georgia	23	29	27	63	47	75	1,451	1,363	2,025
Florida	30.3	32.5	35.5	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	44	44	41	72	56	84	3,203	2,464	3,444
Alabama	46	58	50	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	22	34	27	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	44	47	38	75	68	62	3,278	3,196	2,356
Louisiana	44	66	51	62	53	58	2,676	3,498	2,958
Oklahoma	33	31	23	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	54	66	62	70	76	78	3,840	5,016	4,836
California 1/	31	64	73	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	480.2	580.5	520.5	96.6	99.4	122.0	46,686	57,725	63,509
TOTAL U.S.	3,035.8	2,909.8	2,845.6	124.0	130.4	143.4	375,091	379,436	408,034

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	16	16	134	150	145	2,116	2,400	2,320
Ind.	3.2	1.8	1.8	95	125	105	287	225	189
Ill.	4.3	4.5	4.0	85	85	82	358	382	328
Iowa	2	2	2.5	85	100	85	204	200	212
Mo.	9	8	7	87	100	80	798	800	560
Kans.	3.4	2.9	3.8	102	140	120	327	406	456
Del.	4	3	3	124	155	140	493	465	420
Md.	8	8	8	145	160	150	1,134	1,280	1,200
Va.	34	33	33	113	120	125	3,801	3,960	4,125
N.C.	82	78	70	101	115	105	8,235	8,970	7,350
S.C.	61	72	62	84	98	90	5,119	7,056	5,580
Ga.	108	94	94	74	88	77	8,018	8,272	7,238
Fla.	20	20	18	67	70	68	1,308	1,400	1,224
Ky.	18	16	16	83	90	85	1,503	1,440	1,360
Tenn.	49	43	33	90	96	95	4,427	4,128	3,135
Ala.	85	77	69	76	87	80	6,548	6,699	5,520
Miss.	75	71	64	86	88	95	6,499	6,248	6,080
Ark.	30	23	19	72	85	75	2,122	1,955	1,425
La.	105	108	119	70	75	80	7,352	8,100	9,520
Okla.	12	13	10	66	80	65	792	1,040	650
Tex.	58	67	50	74	75	83	4,318	5,025	4,150
Calif.	11	10	9	117	120	115	1,299	1,200	1,035
U.S.	796.6	771.2	712.1	84.2	92.9	90.0	67,059	71,651	64,077

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/				PEACHES			
Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945	State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels		
East. States:								
N.Atl.:								
Maine	600	704	912	348	N.H.	12	21	10
N.H.	733	767	778	257	Mass.	44	48	41
Vt.	561	722	513	167	R.I.	15	20	10
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	656	Conn.	106	129	118
R.I.	271	281	268	85	N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,645
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	688	N.J.	954	1,193	1,040
N.Y.	15,837	13,602	3/17,010	4,320	Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
N.J.	3,098	2,028	3/ 2,090	1,480	Ohio	732	1,095	688
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	3,900	Ind.	296	674	665
N.Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	11,901	Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,827
S.Atl.					Mich.	2,305	3,600	2,790
Del.	1,034	499	3/ 870	374	Iowa	77	20	31
Md.	1,829	864	3/ 1,863	954	Mo.	695	315	1,098
Va.	10,903	5,590	3/14,580	3,145	Nebr.	20	1	32
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,430	Kans.	87	15	70
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	315	Del.	365	605	224
S.Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,218	Md.	391	602	348
East. States	52,725	35,736	58,392	18,119	Va.	1,110	2,150	434
Cent. States:					W.Va.	345	690	250
Ohio	4,914	2,422	3/ 5,395	1,804	N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,370
Indiana	1,531	1,010	1,363	1,173	S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,760
Illinois	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,501	Ga.	4,997	4,590	8,091
Mich.	7,681	5,888	3/ 7,625	1,750	Fla.	82	121	109
Wis.	666	862	805	538	Ky.	619	878	1,235
Minn.	206	172	182	182	Tenn.	1,134	686	2,082
Iowa	253	42	80	52	Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Mo.	1,404	968	660	968	Miss.	886	1,105	1,400
Nebr.	272	34	84	60	Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,795
Kans.	735	260	279	225	La.	298	390	372
N.Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	9,253	Okla.	477	286	599
S.Cent.:					Tex.	1,667	1,517	2,850
Ky.	285	280	185	294	Idaho	210	442	405
Tenn.	304	198	351	432	Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,244
Ark.	753	563	568	312	N.Mex.	106	122	112
S.Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	1,038	Ariz.	62	60	15
Cent. States	22,168	15,489	19,995	10,291	Utah	551	850	810
West. States:					Nev.	5	8	3
Mont.	325	258	400	345	Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,581
Idaho	2,914	640	3/ 1,900	2,407	Oreg.	416	606	488
Colo.	1,554	1,140	3/ 2,002	1,275	Calif.	23,389	34,044	31,128
N.Mex.	731	847	760	543	Clingstone	4/14,430	20,501	19,210
Utah	412	550	3/ 629	371	Freestone	8,959	13,543	11,918
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,160				
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,736				
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	8,715				
West. States	44,153	37,825	46,367	41,552				
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	69,962	U.S.	57,201	75,963	80,432

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities of apples were - (1,000 bu.): Mass., 82; R.I., 13; Conn., 61; N.Y., 340; Penn., 273; Va., 437; W.Va., 89; N.C., 53; Mont., 12; Utah, 12. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.): N.Y., 250; N.J., 46; Del., 24; Md., 12; Va., 150; Ohio, 108; Mich., 150; Idaho, 36; Colo., 60; Utah, 17. 4/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels		
Maine	7	10	3
N.H.	9	10	4
Vt.	3	3	1
Mass.	55	48	14
R.I.	7	7	2
Conn.	64	77	51
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	336
N.J.	58	52	39
Pa.	513	464	192
Ohio	500	373	207
Ind.	267	157	158
Ill.	517	335	378
Mich.	1,114	1,193	303
Iowa	104	55	56
Mo.	354	175	370
Nebr.	26	10	13
Kans.	131	63	116
Del.	6	7	4
Md.	61	52	24
Va.	349	428	92
W.Va.	76	132	30
N.C.	317	354	390
S.C.	128	160	196
Ga.	347	500	515
Fla.	136	176	146
Ky.	223	135	274
Tenn.	286	188	557
Ala.	291	312	432
Miss.	360	354	395
Ark.	172	228	221
La.	163	245	216
Okla.	143	96	168
Tex.	403	502	536
Idaho	59	69	73
Colo.	195	157	238
N.Mex.	47	50	48
Ariz.	10	10	5
Utah	127	170	204
Nev.	4	6	3
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	8,466
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,686
Other	1,841	1,780	1,780
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,592
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,064
Other	2,167	2,560	2,528
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	12,793
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,293
Other	1,229	1,250	1,500
U.S.	28,616	31,956	32,861

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Tons		
Mass.	415	250	250
R.I.	210	200	150
Conn.	1,300	900	900
N.Y.	58,890	59,300	39,500
N.J.	2,540	2,600	1,500
Pa.	17,590	19,500	10,200
Ohio	22,760	24,400	6,200
Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,400
Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,200
Mich.	41,600	34,000	8,800
Wis.	445	600	500
Iowa	3,340	3,100	2,700
Mo.	7,490	6,500	7,200
Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,400
Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,400
Del.	1,430	1,200	800
Md.	425	250	150
Va.	1,930	1,800	400
W.Va.	1,175	1,300	350
N.C.	6,150	6,600	4,200
S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
Fla.	635	600	500
Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,300
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,400
Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,400
Ark.	8,430	10,600	6,100
Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,300
Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,200
Idaho	530	450	500
Colo.	510	600	600
N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	900
Ariz.	920	1,500	1,300
Utah	840	800	800
Wash.	9,480	17,300	17,800
Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,400
Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,598,000
Wine var.	540,000	563,000	528,000
Table var.	415,900	513,000	531,000
Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,639,000
Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,736,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
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CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties: Production 1/ Average 1938-43	Sweet varieties: Production 1/ 1944	Sweet varieties: Production 1/ Indicated 1945	Sour varieties: Production 1/ Average 1938-43	Sour varieties: Production 1/ 1944	Sour varieties: Production 1/ Indicated 1945	All varieties: Production 1/ Average 1934-43	All varieties: Production 1/ 1944	All varieties: Production 1/ Indicated 1945
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	1,983	2,900	2,200	19,150	22,100	5,300	20,535	25,000	7,500
Pa.	1,733	2,200	800	5,850	9,000	3,700	7,600	11,200	4,500
Ohio	663	1,080	400	2,977	3,900	2,100	4,173	4,980	2,500
Mich.	3,033	4,600	500	31,333	50,000	8,800	35,610	54,600	9,300
Wis.	---	---	---	9,333	15,000	5,200	8,766	15,000	5,200
5 Eastern States	7,412	10,780	3,900	68,643	100,000	25,100	76,684	110,780	29,000
Mont.	---	610	520	275	470	400	333	1,080	920
Idaho	1,722	1,910	1,350	510	480	550	2,275	2,390	1,900
Colo.	415	500	320	3,278	4,840	1,960	3,559	5,340	2,280
Utah	2,967	3,300	3,300	1,933	2,400	2,700	3,990	5,700	6,000
Wash.	23,533	23,100	28,700	5,717	6,000	4,500	24,850	29,100	33,200
Oreg.	19,500	18,100	20,200	2,242	2,600	2,100	18,990	20,700	22,300
Calif.	24,667	27,000	31,900	---	---	---	22,460	27,000	31,900
7 Western States	72,837	74,520	86,290	13,958	16,790	12,210	76,457	91,310	98,500
12 States	80,250	85,300	90,190	82,602	116,790	37,310	153,141	202,090	127,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

HOPS

State	Acreage: Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production 1/: Average 1934-43	Production 1/: 1944	Production 1/: Indicated 1945
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	6,030	9,700	11,700	1,822	1,750	1,880	10,996	16,975	21,996
Oreg.	20,680	18,500	19,900	869	925	900	18,069	17,112	17,910
Calif.	7,130	8,400	9,000	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
U.S.	33,840	36,600	40,600	1,157	1,303	1,349	39,240	47,695	54,756

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/				Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	58,500	76	80	79
Navels and misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500	76	72	83
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,000	76	84	76
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,800	70	77	55
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	21,700	3/68	77	55
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,100	3/66	78	54
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000	66	84	82
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,150	71	81	76
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360	76	78	71
5 States 4/	67,937	85,149	103,056	106,810	73	79	69
TANGERINES:							
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900	58	75	45
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:							
5 States 4/	70,557	89,349	106,656	110,710	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,300	60	70	51
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,400	3/62	71	55
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,900	3/56	70	49
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	22,400	57	81	79
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800	73	72	76
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,405	75	77	83
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,430	--	84	84
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975	--	73	83
4 States 4/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,905	62	75	65
LEMONS:							
California 4/	10,970	14,940	11,038	12,800	74	75	80
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	75	175	190	250	68	75	71
July 1 Forecast of 1945 crop Florida limes				320	--	--	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
			Tons Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:					
California	197,700	204,000	80,000	324,000	180,000
Washington	13,620	21,000	15,400	25,000	24,800
Utah	4,095	3,100	10,100	5,900	8,600
3 States	215,415	228,100	105,500	354,900	213,400
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	1,700
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	25,200
Washington, all	27,540	2/24,600	23,700	27,000	27,200
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	16,800
Western Washington	13,740	2/ 7,400	11,900	9,600	10,400
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	98,800
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	17,200
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	81,600
			Dry Basis 3/		
California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1942, 1943, and 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1942 - Apricots, California, 5,000; Plums, California, 6,000; Prunes, Western Washington, 1,800; Western Oregon, 13,000; California, 1,000 (dry basis); 1943 - Prunes, Western Washington, 600; Western Oregon, 4,800; 1944 - Plums, California, 2,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 3,300. 2/ Includes 200 tons harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	83	84	2/28,350	2/35,200	---
Not dried)				13,650	19,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	59	57	46	41,100	42,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	53,320	62,000	57,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,310	6,800	5,700
2 States	--	--	--	57,630	68,800	62,700
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	2,894	5,600	5,500
Washington	--	--	--	477	860	690
2 States	--	--	--	3,371	6,460	6,190
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	58	66	69	1,873	5,200	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300; Filberts, Oregon, 100. 2/ Dry basis.

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FLAXSEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/ 14	4	2	1/13.5	10.0	13.0	1/196	40	26
Mich.	8	4	8	8.5	10.5	10.0	69	42	80
Wis.	8	7	9	11.0	12.5	12.0	87	88	108
Minn.	1,038	846	1,125	9.0	7.7	9.5	9,751	6,514	10,688
Iowa	125	101	102	10.8	6.5	10.0	1,525	656	1,020
Mo.	8	11	13	5.3	5.5	2.0	43	60	26
N.Dak.	700	923	1,541	5.4	8.3	7.0	4,415	7,661	10,787
S. Dak.	192	311	435	6.8	9.0	10.5	1,570	2,799	4,568
Nebr.	3	1	2	1/ 7.4	8.0	6.0	25	8	12
Kans.	120	113	87	6.7	4.0	6.0	855	452	522
Okla.	1/ 16	54	35	1/ 7.8	4.0	5.0	1/107	216	175
Tex.	1/ 23	34	63	1/ 8.8	8.0	9.0	1/193	272	567
Mont.	138	199	308	5.3	7.3	6.5	942	1,453	2,002
Idaho	4	---	---	8.9	---	---	33	---	---
Wyo.	---	1	1	---	4.5	5.0	---	4	5
Ariz.	1/ 14	19	16	1/21.9	24.0	19.0	1/315	456	304
Wash.	4	---	1	11.1	---	10.0	36	---	10
Oreg.	3	2	2	11.2	9.0	10.0	36	18	20
Calif.	110	164	113	17.4	17.0	16.0	1,878	2,788	1,808
U.S.	2,498	2,794	3,863	8.1	8.4	8.5	21,684	23,527	32,728

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage Planted 1942	Planted 1943	Planted 1944	Planted 1945	Harvested 1942	Harvested 1943	Harvested 1944	For harvest, 1945
	Thousand acres							
Oklahoma	15	45	75	150	10	35	55	100

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	8	5	5	1,032	750	900	87	38	45
Vt.	2	1	1	630	600	600	16	6	6
N.Y.	144	116	102	855	630	750	1,232	731	765
Mich.	543	660	554	839	630	750	4,509	4,158	4,155
Wis.	4	3	1	517	575	600	20	17	6
Minn.	4	6	6	467	660	600	20	40	36
N.Dak.	--	2	1	--	500	500	--	10	5
S.Dak.	--	1	--	--	300	--	--	3	--
Nebr.	26	47	48	1,178	1,250	1,400	321	588	672
Kans.	2	1	--	3/317	420	--	4	4	--
Tex.	--	5	4	--	200	200	--	4/10	4/8
Mont.	23	20	17	1,230	1,200	1,250	274	240	212
Idaho	117	144	111	1,470	1,450	1,500	1,731	2,088	1,665
Wyo.	59	91	83	1,216	1,375	1,240	729	1,251	1,029
Colo.	314	360	313	488	580	570	1,574	2,083	1,784
N.Mex.	187	240	221	337	350	250	661	840	552
Ariz.	12	15	14	466	425	470	56	64	66
Utah	5	7	5	676	680	480	33	48	24
Wash.	2	4	4	3/1,053	1,000	1,100	25	40	44
Oreg.	2	2	1	773	1,050	1,100	14	21	11
Calif.	367	327	327	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
U.S.	1,822	2,057	1,818	872	784	828	15,942	16,128	15,052

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

RICE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	190	273	276	50.1	53.0	48.0	9,537	14,469	13,248
La.	503	561	572	40.4	39.5	41.0	20,214	22,160	23,452
Tex.	267	392	400	49.2	49.0	53.0	12,938	19,208	21,200
Calif.	142	240	252	69.0	60.0	67.0	9,656	14,400	16,884
U.S.	1,103	1,466	1,500	47.8	47.9	49.9	52,346	70,237	74,784

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total: Average 1934-43	1944	1945	1945 as Pct. of 1944	Daily average per capita: Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
May	10,979	11,908	12,584	106	2.70	2.79	2.91
June	11,470	12,498	13,182	105	2.92	3.02	3.15
Jan.-June Incl.	55,726	61,674	64,090	103.9	2.35	2.46	2.54

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	July 1: Average 1934-43	1944	1945	State and Division	July 1: Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	17.3	19.5	19.9	Md.	16.5	17.1	18.0
N.H.	17.4	18.0	19.4	Va.	13.5	13.4	15.5
Vt.	18.8	20.1	21.3	W.Va.	14.5	13.9	16.3
Mass.	19.1	20.6	20.3	N.C.	13.2	13.8	13.9
Conn.	19.3	19.5	20.6	S.C.	11.3	10.8	11.6
N.Y.	22.1	22.9	24.5	Ga.	9.5	9.7	9.6
N.J.	21.2	21.7	22.9	S.ATL.	12.78	13.07	14.01
Pa.	20.2	19.6	21.7	Ky.	13.9	13.6	14.9
N.ATL.	20.53	20.91	22.24	Tenn.	11.9	11.9	13.5
Ohio	18.8	18.7	20.3	Ala.	9.1	10.1	9.6
Ind.	17.2	17.1	19.6	Miss.	8.2	8.4	9.2
Ill.	17.6	17.8	19.9	Ark.	10.1	9.8	10.8
Mich.	21.4	21.5	23.4	Okla.	12.5	12.1	12.3
Wis.	22.3	21.4	24.6	Tex.	10.3	9.8	9.5
E.N.CENT.	20.12	20.00	22.14	S.CENT.	10.87	10.62	11.21
Minn.	20.2	18.8	21.6	Mont.	18.7	19.6	20.1
Iowa	17.9	18.0	20.4	Idaho	21.0	22.2	23.1
Mo.	12.6	13.3	14.3	Wyo.	17.3	18.6	19.6
N.Dak.	18.3	18.1	19.0	Colo.	17.3	18.4	18.2
S.Dak.	16.2	15.6	16.7	Utah	17.9	19.3	20.0
Nebr.	17.0	15.9	17.4	Wash.	22.2	22.8	23.4
Kans.	15.1	14.6	16.1	Oreg.	20.4	21.8	20.9
				Calif.	20.2	22.5	22.5
W.N.CENT.	16.96	16.51	18.29	WEST.	19.31	20.82	21.12
				U. S.	16.86	16.89	18.25

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

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